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LAST EDITION

PRESIDENT DENIES HE IS OPPOSED TO AIRCRAFT INQUIRY

Mr. Wilson Authorizes Mr. Tumulty to State That What He Objects to Is 'Covert' Purpose of the Chamberlain Resolution

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today authorized Secretary Tumulty to deny that he is opposed to an aircraft investigation by the Senate Military Committee, and to announce that he objects to the "covert" purpose of the Chamberlain resolution, because he knows what its purpose is.

President Wilson's unswerving opposition to the Chamberlain resolution, which by an inquiry into the aircraft situation, the President considers, proposes general investigation of the conduct of the war, prevailed in the Senate today, when leaders of both sides agreed not to bring the resolution up until Monday, and meanwhile regarded some sort of a compromise likely.

When the Senate met, supporters of the resolution, professing to have votes for its passage, seemed inclined to push it today. Conferences among them, however, changed the atmosphere, and while the Senate took up other business they consulted, an agreement resulting not to act today. President Wilson's action in letting it be known through Secretary Tumulty that he did not oppose an aircraft inquiry but reiterating he was cognizant of a "covert" purpose of the resolution which he already had denounced in his letter to Senator Chamberlain probably was instrumental in the decision by the leaders.

As the conferences progressed, various compromises were advocated. One proposal was that the Chamberlain resolution be abandoned and that a substitute be accepted, extending the present authority of which the committee has to make investigations. This was to avoid a vote on the Chamberlain resolution which the President has characterized as practically a vote of lack of confidence.

Various amendments to the Chamberlain resolution also were discussed. Senators supporting the President's views are confident that any resolution adopted will not be susceptible of an interpretation of constituting the Military Committee virtually a committee on the conduct of the war, which is repugnant to the President, and in the end probably will strictly limit the investigation to the aircraft situation, to which the President does not object.

Senator Chamberlain agreed to postponement of today's debate and expressed hope that a satisfactory solution would be reached by Monday. President Wilson's request for defeat by the Senate of the amended resolution of Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, proposing broader authority for the Senate Military Committee to conduct an inquiry into aviation, ordnance and other army operations, was supported in a minority report on the resolution, filed today by Senator Thompson, of Kansas, Chairman of the Senate Expenditures Committee, and Senator Jones of New Mexico, another Democratic member of the Committee joined in the minority report.

Even as amended by the Expenditures Committee majority—Senator McKellar of Tennessee, Democrat, and Senators Smoot of Utah and France of Maryland, Republicans—the minority members declared the Chamberlain resolution was "a mere drag-net proposition" and unnecessary in order to enable the Military Committee to continue its inquiries, as a resolution, passed shortly after the United States entered the war, gave the committee ample authority to conduct investigations.

Declaring the original Chamberlain resolution contained "very extraordinary provisions," Senators Thompson and Jones asserted that the revised draft "is little better" than the original, as "wholesale inquiries into various departments are directed whether there is any necessity therefor or not."

The minority report stated there was no objection to full exercise by the Military Committee of its proper inquisitorial authority, but referred to the appointment of Charles E. Hughes as assurance of "a full and complete investigation" of the aviation situation.

The report said there was no necessity for employment of experts and assistants as proposed in the Chamberlain resolution, and the appropriation of \$10,000 provided would exhaust the Senate's contingent fund.

Regarding the general inquisitorial powers proposed in the Chamberlain resolution, the minority added: "It must be noted that the resolution not only gives authority to but also 'directs' the Military Affairs Committee. It is evident that the numerous investigations specified will cause great annoyance and interference with the necessary war work now going on in the most important branches of the War Department. For the department to attempt to answer the requirements which may be made upon it under the terms of this resolution, much of the time of its officers and employees would be required, and the department be prevented from devoting the time and energy necessary to the performance of essential work in the actual prosecution of the war."

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor.

That the third phase of the great drive is due is something so obvious, and has been remarked upon so often, that it is scarcely worth while repeating. Anyone who will take the long accounts of conditions at the front, with which the papers are largely filled, will discover that he is reading something that he has been reading, woven into new patterns, every day for the last three weeks, and which he will continue to read every day for the next three weeks if the drive should be delayed so long. That von Hindenburg must continue it, or admit himself beaten is a fact which has by now degenerated into a mere truism. That he shall not admit himself beaten is a political almost more than a military necessity. That when he strikes, therefore, he will strike with all and more than the force of his first blow, is a further necessity, because he knows that by this time, his enemy is prepared to meet him in the all-important sector of the western front, which contains

(Continued on page six, column two)

REVOLUTION IN AMERICA PROPOSED

Evidence at I. W. W. Trial That Members Were Told They Could Overthrow Government of the United States

CHICAGO, Ill.—The membership of the Industrial Workers of the World were advised through the official organ Solidarność, on July 15, 1917, that by a quick, concerted revolution the American Government could be overthrown and the workers rise up as leaders, according to evidence introduced today at the trial of 112 members charged with violation of the Espionage Act.

"In Russia they did not wait for democracy to come to their rescue," said the article, written by Joseph Graber, an eastern organizer, and introduced by Claude R. Porter, government attorney. "They took matters into their own hands and with quick action overthrew the Government."

"The same thing can be done in America through the I. W. W. We, the workers, produce everything necessary to the existence of the entire world, but for the benefit of the capitalist. It is up to the working man to defend himself, and he has power to overthrow the power of the capitalists."

Letters between Graber and William D. Haywood, who, the Government charges, directed the alleged anti-war campaign from Chicago headquarters, told of strike agitation in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and other eastern states.

Leaders of the organization made no attempt to conceal their surprise over the conviction last night of William Ellison, whose case was the first in the Federal District Court here under the Espionage Act. He was charged with wilfully attempting to cause disloyalty and refusing duty in the country's military forces.

"The acts charged against Ellison are very similar to those charged against the defendants now on trial," said Frank K. Nebeker, special prosecutor. In opposing the war, Ellison distributed I. W. W. propaganda among laborers at a Chicago manufacturing plant.

WAR FINANCE DIRECTORS ORGANIZE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Directors of the Government's \$500,000,000 "war finance corporation, sworn in today by the Secretary of the Treasury, immediately organized by electing Sherman Allen of Burlington, Vt., secretary pro tem, and treasurer.

With Secretary McAdoo as chairman, the directors will start to act on \$60,000,000 pending applications for advances from banks which have made loans to war industries and businesses.

Members of the Capital Issues Committee also were sworn in by Charles S. Hamlin, member of the Federal Reserve Board, as chairman.

GERMAN COMPULSORY MARRIAGES URGED

LONDON, England (Friday)—The German commission appointed to examine the decline in the birth rate in Germany has reported a recommendation for the compulsory marriage of Germans before their twentieth year is passed, according to a dispatch to The Daily Express from Amsterdam.

Financial assistance would be granted by the State according to this plan, which provides penalties for those failing to comply. Provision is also made for the punishment of married couples who remain childless.

AUTHOR OF LETTERS ATTACKING PREMIER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Friday)—Sir Hedley Le Bas of the Caxton Advertising Agency, who was prominent in organizing voluntary recruiting campaigns and so forth, and was for some

time connected with the publicity department of the Ministry of Munitions, is "wholly and solely" responsible, as he admits in a letter in today's press, for the articles attacking Mr. Lloyd George, to which Dr. Addison referred at Birmingham and which were published in provincial papers at an advertised rate of 4s. an inch.

He apparently regards his action as perfectly correct and justifiable, he having lost confidence in Mr. Lloyd George because of his treatment of prominent soldiers and sailors. He holds himself free to take the means open to him to bring the country to the point at which it will feel itself bound to substitute statesmanship for political strategy."

G. N. BARNES AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Says Germany Should Be Obligated to Join—Proposes America Ask Holland to Initiate Conference of Allies at The Hague

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr. G. N. Barnes, speaking at East Ham last night, regarding the League of Nations, said there must be an agreement upon the reduction of armaments, suppression of private capitalisms in their manufacture, and inauguration of some international machinery to give prompt effect to international decrees.

It was difficult to envisage a League of Nations to include Germany and Austria, but, he said, "we must look beyond the smoke of the present battle," when there would be a chastened German people convinced by the war that war was wasteful and bad for them as for others.

The inclusion of Germany in the league should not be regarded as a favor to Germany but something to which she should be required to subscribe. In fact, he said, it might well be one of the peace terms. How could a peaceably disposed League of Nations reduce armaments, he asked, while a nation of 70,000,000 was left outside to form a rival league and again set the pace in battleship building and war preparations?

Armaments should, after the war, be manufactured by the nation in national workshops, or in international workshops. The British Navy during the transitional period would have to be kept strong, he said. Britons would have to give up part of their national sovereignty; so would others, as after all this but followed the line of evolution.

America might well ask Holland now to initiate a conference of allied governments at The Hague to prepare for a third Hague conference after the war.

This could be done without any slackening of our war efforts, he said. He believed, apart from the Stockholm conference, that there was a growing feeling in allied organized labor and democracy that the governments should consult them more than they had done heretofore. It would be of general advantage if direct representatives of the people, such as Samuel Gompers and Albert Thomas, could bring into the discussion of future world peace a real live feeling which they alone could give from direct contact with the people.

In concluding, Mr. Barnes said the civilized world must go on to destruction or arrest the destructive forces before it is too late.

LIBERTY LOAN MAY REACH \$4,250,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unofficial reports today that Treasury indicated that the third Liberty Loan total had gone above \$4,000,000,000, and might reach \$4,250,000,000. The exact total will not be known until next week.

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LEADERSHIP IS VITAL PROBLEM OF RUSSIAN PEOPLE

Gigantic Task Which Faced the Moderates Who Emerged as Heads of the Revolution of March Shown by Mr. Harper

The following article was written for The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago. Copyright 1918 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The fact is beginning to be realized, though still in only a very general way, that Russia can serve as a lesson for other nations. But for the most part people have failed to see the exact bearing of the Russian situation on their own problems. The lessons, for which Russia is having to pay so dearly, may therefore prove to be useful to her, but lost for others. The great problem of Russia, since the overthrow of the Tsar's Government, has been that of leadership. There has been the question of party programs and formulas. But more important has been the concrete problem of handling the economic situations to the satisfaction of mass demands.

A numerically small educated class has had to take the political, as well as the intellectual leadership in Russia. In this so-called intelligentsia class there have always been two distinct tendencies, which one can define roughly as the moderate and the extremist. In the first group one had socialists and non-socialists cooperating. The extremists were opposed to any cooperation between socialist and non-socialist groups. Both the moderate and the extremist were working to make more decent the conditions of life of the broader democratic masses, of the "people," as opposed to the intelligentsia. The moderates had a constructive program for radical but gradual reform; the extremists were for a general upheaval, and a complete overthrow of the existing social order.

Under the régime enforced by the Tsarist Government neither moderates nor extremists accomplished much in the way of actual relief of actual distress among peasants, workmen and soldiers. The suggestions of reform from the moderate constructive groups were repulsed by the reactionary ruling clique, representing the selfish elements of the privileged classes. Such suggestions, even when they came from the progressive members of these same privileged classes, were condemned with almost the same vehemence as were the extreme programs of the Bolshevik—the extreme socialists. For in Russia those who had been more fortunate in securing the material goods of life, the landed gentry, the bourgeoisie, the industrialists, showed genuine liberalism on economic as well as political questions. Many landlords favored the forcible expropriation of their own land. They insisted, it is true, on just compensation, which they recognized, however, as different from the market price, artificially high because of the land famine among the peasants. The employers of Russia supported and helped to enact a really liberal workmen's insurance law. But these leaders were not able to get their measure actually applied, or to bring about broad changes in line with their progressive views. Many of these leaders paid for their "subversive" activities, by actual imprisonment and exile. In a word, the liberalism of these men was genuine and practical, and they had the moral courage to fight for their ideas.

These were the leaders that emerged with the Revolution of March. The outside world knew many of these men by name, and knew their records. Because of their past efforts as liberal and reformers it was felt they would be successful as the leaders of the great mass awakening brought about by the Revolution. It was known that economic readjustments of a very radical character would have to come, and without delay. Economic distress, which had become still more acute under war conditions, was one of the forces behind the Revolution. It was believed these first leaders would be able to handle the economic situation; in any case it was known that they were ready to go very far in economic reconstruction. The Revolution had to stand for the end of economic servitude, as well as the overthrow of political autocracy. The first leaders of the Revolution had a gigantic task before them; one sometimes wonders if any kind of government could have liquidated the chaos inherited from the old régime.

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NATIONALISTS MAKE APPEAL TO AMERICA

Irish Party Asks United States to Listen to Statement of Case From Irishmen in Sympathy With National Aspirations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—John Dillon presided at a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Party in Dublin yesterday, which adopted a declaration on the subject of conscription couched in the form of an appeal to America. The latter part of the appeal indicates the Nationalists' apprehension that America is not inclined to look with favor on Ireland's present attitude, which fact they attribute to British propaganda.

The appeal begins by stating that the clause of the Man-Power Act, empowering the application of conscription to Ireland, was carried largely under the influence of the impression created by ministers that no attempt would be made to use this power until an Irish Parliament and a responsible Irish Government had been set up. It alleges, however, that the Government have not and had not at the time of the debates on the Man-Power Bill, any real intention of introducing or passing a satisfactory Home Rule Bill and the latest developments, it says, are calculated to force the conviction that the Government have no intention of producing any bill at all and that promises made were uttered above all for the purpose of deceiving the American Government and people and allied European nations and prejudicing Ireland in their eyes.

After denouncing any attempt to enforce conscription in Ireland as not only a gross outrage on the people of Ireland, but a new and most infamous breach of faith on the part of the British Government, the appeal says, "meanwhile all the machinery of the propaganda controlled by the British Government has been set in motion to blacken the name of Ireland in America and to prejudice the American people and Government against the Irish nation."

The declaration appeals to the American people and Government not to be deceived by these propagandist misrepresentations but to listen to a statement of the Irish case from Irishmen in sympathy with the national aspirations of the people of Ireland and qualified to speak on behalf of the Irish nation.

In conclusion, the declaration begs the American people to urge upon their British allies the duty of immediately applying in the case of Ireland "those principles of democratic freedom and national self-determination so magnificently set forth in the declaration of President Wilson, the benefit of which is denied to Ireland, while the Irish people are called on to fight for them in foreign lands."

Agriculturalists and Conscription

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—The Council of Agriculture in connection with the Irish Department of Agriculture yesterday protested against the imposition of conscription on Ireland, the Government having asked Ireland to produce extra food and the country having responded with over 1,000,000 extra acres of tillage.

The resolution declared that conscription would deplete the supply of necessary agricultural labor. An amendment, asking the Government to have due regard for the requirements of Irish agriculture, in the administration of the Military Service Act and in the granting of soldiers' leave, was defeated by 66 votes to 10.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—John McKenna, chairman of the Kerry County Council, was arrested today on a charge not specified under the Disfranchisement Act, says a dispatch from Cork to the Central News Agency. He was taken to Cork prison.

HOTEL GIVES UP ITS LICENSE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Evidence furnished by the United States naval authorities that men in the service had been served intoxicating liquors, while in uniform, caused the surrender of the liquor and tavern license of Hotel Newman to the police commission. The proprietors of the hotel surrendered their license without a hearing. Sailors and soldiers had no trouble in obtaining liquor, federal authorities claim, if tips were given to waiters. Walter A. Presbury, chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners, said the surrender of the license meant the closing of the hotel.

CHRISTIAN SYRIANS REFUGEES IN URUMIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That there are about 18,000 Christian Syrian refugees in Urumia is stated by Mary R. Fleming, a representative, in Tabriz, of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. These and the Kurds are refugees from the mountain districts of Turkey, west of Lake Urumia, and they were forced by fear of massacre or by actual attack to flee from their mountain homes and take refuge within the Russian lines.

The main body of these refugees came to Urumia in the summer of 1915, and others came last year. Miss Fleming reports that stragglers are still coming in, fleeing from Turkish or Kurdish captivity.

Miss Fleming writes that efforts are being made to prevent a lack of food and continues: "The prospects for crops this year are not uniformly good. In some districts there has been a great shortage of rains, and nowhere has the rain been abundant. The country has been exhausted by war and the acreage under cultivation diminished. Other parts of Persia report a shortage of grain."

BOSTON LIBRARY SURVEY IS STARTED

Three of Leading Librarians of Country Investigate Conditions and Their Report May Have Bearing on Proposed Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau.

BOSTON, Mass.—A general survey of the Boston Public Library by three of the leading librarians of the United States, in accordance with a decision made some months ago by the board of trustees, has been undertaken by Edwin Anderson, head of the New York public libraries, Arthur E. Newkirk, chief librarian of St. Louis, and William H. Brett, chief librarian of Cleveland, O. As these experts, who are already at work in the main public library in this city, have been given carte blanche to survey the whole field of library work, it is expected that their report will have an important bearing upon the movement of some of the library employees to form a labor union.

Stout denial of any objection to appointment of college graduates to the public library service on the part of the members of the proposed library workers union has been made by James T. Moriarty, a city councilman, who is actively supporting the new organization. He said that the subject of college graduates had simply been raised by those who wished to prevent the formation of the union, and that, at the recent meeting of Boston library employees, when it was decided to organize under the American Federation of Labor, with an opening membership of about 112, the question of graduates or the librarian's attitude toward them, was never raised.

Asked what improvements in the existing conditions were desirable, Mr. Moriarty stated that it was not his purpose to specify them at this time, since it would be one of the first duties of the new organization to draft a statement of these and submit them to the proper authorities; but he said that there were library assistants in the Boston library able to speak three or four languages fluently who were receiving approximately \$20 a week.

As qualifications to be required of intending members of the library workers union, Mr. Moriarty said that would be a matter for the new organization to decide itself; there were many different grades of work in the library, which would make the problems of the union somewhat different from those of other labor unions, who would accept anyone qualified to earn the minimum pay fixed for the work. Mr. Moriarty objected to the opinion held by some that a labor union had no place in a library, owing to the fact that the work there was regarded as a profession. He said that a large proportion of school teachers were members of unions; that the American Federation of Labor included teachers' unions, and that the citizens of Boston themselves had voted that a member of a labor organization should sit upon the Boston School Committee.

He added that the improved conditions which the library workers would secure through the union, would make for more efficiency in their work, and secure the public better service; and these were the sole objects of the organization.

"We know nothing about the Library Workers Union," said a member of the Board of Library Trustees to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "neither do we know what they expect to gain by it. If it be a minimum rate of wages, it will be difficult to arrange owing to the large number of different grades of work within the library. As to the present rate of wages, the trustees are unanimously in favor of a general increase of 15 per cent in all grades, but have failed to obtain an appropriation from the City Council for that purpose."

"If they wish to urge some different method of appointment to the service, it is difficult to see how a change can be made. The sole power of making appointments lies with the trustees themselves. This is done either through the recommendation of the librarian, or through public examinations open to all, according to the nature of the post and the availability of employees within the service suitable for the appointment."

MR. BALFOUR GIVES FACTS ON LETTERS OF EMPEROR KARL

Regards the Whole Incident as Part of a "Peace Offensive" Designed to Divide Allies—No Secrets From Mr. Wilson

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—Emperor Karl's letter to France about which so much has been heard, recently, was the subject of an important debate in the House of Commons yesterday before the House adjourned for the Whitsun holidays. The question was raised by Mr. Runciman, who said it would appear that Austria was prepared to suggest a settlement to France that would secure her Alsace-Lorraine and that Germany was prepared to suggest Austria would settle difficulties by giving away Trentino and Trieste.

The main point of Mr. Balfour's reply was the statement that if any representative of a belligerent country desired to put forward any proposal, they would deal with them in the full confidence of their allies. He further stated that the Emperor of Austria's letter was written to a relative and conveyed by him to the French President and Premier under seal of the strictest secrecy and without permission to convey to anybody except the Premier and Sovereign of this country. A more inconvenient method of dealing with a great transaction could scarcely be conceived.

Mr. Balfour then explained he was in Washington at the time, and could not be informed of the transaction, and the Government with whom he was acting in Washington was no better acquainted with the facts than himself.

"If anybody," Mr. Balfour continued, "supposes we have shown any want of confidence in the United States they are laboring under a complete delusion. I have no secrets from President Wilson. Everything I have on the diplomacy of the war is as open to the President of the United States as to any other human being. I do not believe it is possible for Great Britain and the United States to carry on the great work on which they are engaged without complete confidence and, so far as I am concerned, complete confidence will always be given."

Referring to the question as to whether negotiations broke down owing to the demand for further territories attached to Alsace-Lorraine in 1790 or 1814, Mr. Runciman, Mr. Balfour stated, referred, of course, to all that passed between M. Doumergue and the late Tsar early, he believed, in 1917. There was, however, Mr. Balfour declared, no question of this bigger Alsace being a win of the Allies. "M. Doumergue's mission to Russia was not known to us," he said, "till later, and had no international bearing."

He was inclined to think the part played by Emperor Karl and the German Emperor was part of what was sometimes termed a peace offensive. A peace offensive meant proposals made by one party which did not desire peace, aimed at dividing its enemies by making the proposal. That was the policy undoubtedly at the root of many of these transactions. He referred to offers from Austria published by M. Clemenceau when Count Czernin, in pursuing a peace offensive tried to suggest to the world, and especially to the Italian world, that they were to be compelled to continue fighting for France to obtain Alsace-Lorraine. "No wonder," Mr. Balfour continued, "M. Clemenceau, seeing this cynical attempt to divide the Allies by suggesting the whole war was being continued in order that France might obtain Alsace-Lorraine said to the people who made this insinuation, You yourself offered Alsace-Lorraine a year ago."

Mr. Balfour then explained that in dealing with people as cynical in their methods as the Central Powers a counter-attack was sometimes obligatory, and the methods of M. Clemenceau's counter-attack appeared most effective, since it exposed clearly the methods animating Central European diplomacy.

Referring to the desire for peace, everybody desired it, Mr. Balfour said, adding, however, there was no symptom whatever at present that German public opinion, either now or at any time contemplated the possibility of what they should regard as a reasonable peace, a peace which was going to secure the future of the world, and the freedom of those in danger of falling under German domination.

Referring to the terms of the Austrian Emperor's offer, Mr. Balfour stated it was almost incredible that Austria, which was notoriously falling more and more into the grip of Germany, should have practically suggested she would gladly make peace at Germany's expense. What the explanation might be, he did not know. The French committee had come to the conclusion that the Emperor's letter did not provide an adequate or satisfactory basis for an honorable peace. He thought the House of Commons might well be content with the verdict of the French committee.

Nobody, Mr. Balfour added, would be more anxious than the British Government to bring this war to an honorable conclusion, and if any method of doing this was shown it certainly would be accepted, but, he added, they were fighting as one of many allies

against the Central Powers, who, as far as he could see, "have never at any time, and now less than ever, the least intention of meeting our wishes."

In conclusion, Mr. Balfour said these great aims could only be attained by absolute loyalty between the various allies. The one thing necessary was to keep their eyes on the great objects of the war and to have unbreakable confidence in their mutual loyalty. He thought it was the duty of the Foreign Secretary to take care nothing was said to make it more difficult to carry out that task, which could be accomplished if all the great allies remained in confidence, but would be irretrievably lost if any breach were allowed to creep in between them.

Replying to questions, Sir G. Cave said General Maurice's letter to The Daily Chronicle on Wednesday was submitted to the censor, and some words deleted. On investigation, he was satisfied the words were properly deleted.

Lord Newton in the House of Lords gave some details of the Franco-German agreement for the exchange of prisoners of war. As for civilians, all were to be repatriated, whatever their age and sex. The French Government's action, he said, had come upon the British Government as a surprise, and it was not incumbent upon the British Government to adopt an exactly similar procedure.

Lord Salisbury, amid approval, said that public opinion would be greatly disheartened if French prisoners were exchanged in large numbers and nothing were done on the British side.

Lord Newton stated that British civilian prisoners of war in Germany totaled 3750, of whom 2600 were seamen. German civilians in this country totaled 21,000.

The House of Commons adjourned last night until May 28, without any sign of the long-delayed Irish Home Rule Bill. Apparently the members of the Government have no idea when the bill will be introduced.

LONDON, England—In a speech following Mr. Balfour's statement regarding Emperor Karl's letter in the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Asquith said he desired to record the satisfaction he felt at the instructive and opportune statement made by Mr. Balfour. "It is a satisfaction to the world at large," he said, "that the British Government has closed no door on any overtures and approaches toward an honorable peace."

"To whatever quarters, be it with adequate authority and in real good faith, an appeal is made, if it is based on substantial considerations, it will not be made to deaf ears. The whole House is glad of the assurance that not only in matters of this kind, but in all matters we have kept no secrets from President Wilson. We could not carry on a struggle of this kind without complete mutual confidence."

With regard to the supposed claim of France to the line of 1814 he gathered that the allegation that President Poincaré put forward this demand was totally without foundation, so far as Mr. Balfour knew. He regarded with still more satisfaction Mr. Balfour's declaration that this never had been one of the war aims of the British Government, and so far as he knew it had not been and was not the settled policy of the French Government.

After a brief general discussion, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, gave an explanation of his "peace offensive" interview which was given to the press Friday, May 3.

He said that a peace offensive is an entirely different thing than a peace effort. A peace offensive would be designed to help the German armies in the field and he believed that one would be forthcoming when he gave the interview.

"As to the suggestion that I intended to convey the idea that any offer that Germany might make would have to be rejected," he said, "I say there is not one syllable that I have uttered which could be construed by any fair-minded man to mean that. I repeat that any offer that is made, come from what sources it may, provided it has a reputable and trustworthy source, deserves consideration by the Government."

Philip Snowden, Labor representative, made an attack upon the demands of Italy, saying that they were "selfish and unreasonable." Replying, Lord Robert said that he was forced to repudiate that sentiment with all the strength he could muster.

"The attack is without foundation and undeserved," he said. "For what purpose it was made, except to assist the enemy, I cannot understand. We believe the aims of Italy to be as high and pure as any other belligerents' and we value her assistance to the greatest possible degree. We are determined to preserve our allegiance with her, as we are with all the other Allies."

Referring to Russia, Lord Robert said: "We have no quarrel with Russia at all. On the contrary, with the Russian people we have always desired to be on the closest possible terms of friendship. We are anxious to do all we can to support and assist the Russian people to preserve Russia as a great country, not only now, but in the period after the war."

Lord Robert denied that Great Britain had any quarrel with the Bolsheviks over their domestic policy, saying: "That is a matter for Russia and Russia alone. We have no other desire than to see Russia great, powerful and non-German."

Press and Balfour Speech

LONDON, England (Friday)—The morning newspapers, with one exception, wholly endorse the position taken by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Balfour, on the question of peace proposals, set forth in his House of Commons speech yesterday.

The Daily News, taking exception to the speech, says the facts so far as known do not support Mr. Balfour's claim that the attitude of the Allies was justified. "It is impossible

to believe, for example," it says, "that if the negotiations had been conducted by President Wilson, instead of by the three statesmen who conducted them, he would so easily have accepted the conclusion that they offered no hope of a stable peace."

ROYAL RECEPTION PLEASES AMERICANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that the members of the American Mission were highly pleased with their visit to the King. They were gratified by his thoroughly informal manner and by his close grasp of the issues which interested them.

James Wilson, president of the Patternmakers, remarked to The Christian Science Monitor representative that the King was a thoroughly democratic gentleman, to whom they were able to talk with as much freedom and thoroughness as to President Wilson. "King George seemed to know," Mr. Wilson remarked, "not only everything we had done since we came to this side, but everything we had said. He talked to us and questioned us about places and people we had seen and told us about arguments we had had with Labor leaders here. We thoroughly enjoyed our talk."

Other members of the mission were equally delighted with their interview. The 18 members of the delegation included five ladies and they were presented to the King and Queen by Lieut.-Col. Sir Campbell Stuart, vice-chairman of the British War Mission to the United States. After the King had addressed the party, and Ernest McCormick, vice-president of the Southern Pacific Railway Company had replied, an hour was spent in pleasant informal conversations between their Majesties and Princess Mary and the visitors.

"It has always been my dream," the King said in his speech, "that the two great English-speaking nations, with their individual national characteristics, should work together in close and harmonious relations, toward those ideals of progress and civilization common to both peoples. The two nations have now made common cause in the defense of freedom and justice. In future days of peace may they continue to stand side by side to attain the same ideals and aspirations."

LONDON, England (Friday)—A section of the American labor delegation now in this country was entertained at luncheon today by the London Chamber of Commerce, with Lord Desborough presiding. In proposing a toast to the American guests, Lord Desborough characterized as "really the greatest event in this war" the entry of America "into the war against the despotism of Germany." It was gratifying to know, he added, that the two nations had come to appreciate each other.

BLACK SEA FLEET AT DISADVANTAGE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In conversation with an Admiralty official this afternoon a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learned that the Russian Black Sea fleet, though it is not yet in German hands, but it is felt that their position is precarious, as with Sebastopol occupied by the Germans their coal and repair facilities must be greatly restricted.

German operations in Ukrainian seaports naturally alter the situation in the Mediterranean.

Regarding anti-submarine methods The Christian Science Monitor's representative again gained a strong impression that British efforts were bearing consistently cheerful results, particularly in the recent few weeks, and German U-boats themselves have been less successful. Had it not been for one or two sinkings in one particular area last week would have been a record one from the allied point of view.

DUTCH METHODS AROUSE FEELING

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—

The extreme steps taken by the Dutch authorities in sending troops to search farms for the purpose of seizing hoarded stocks of grain have aroused such indignation among the farmers affected that they threatened to plow up sown fields. The food shortage in Holland is becoming serious and it has been decided that, on June 13, butter and other fats will be added to the ration list.

In the meantime, the Government has not obtained German permission to send three ships to America for food. Neither has the new economic agreement with Germany materialized. Nevertheless, an agricultural expert, writing in the Tyjd, believes that the prospects for the winter are much improved over last year, owing to increased cultivation and other causes.

MAYOR SAYS MEN TO GIVE VOLUNTARILY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Contributing to the fund of the American Red Cross is not an obligation but it is an opportunity, Mayor Andrew J. Peters said this afternoon, at a meeting attended by about 50 city employees to consider the proposed plan for every employee of the city to contribute one day's pay toward the fund.

The Mayor said it is his desire that every man give according to his own inclinations and that he is opposed to the idea of coercion in securing money from anyone for this fund.

SUBMARINES KEPT FROM GERMANS

Russians Blew Up Four and British Sank Seven When the German Naval Forces Approached Finnish Coast

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Russian naval officers blew up their four American submarines before retreating from Hango, in Southwestern Finland, last April, the British Admiralty announced tonight.

Seven British submarines also were destroyed when the German naval forces and transports approached Hango. None of the British vessels fell into the hands of the enemy, the Admiralty announced. A project of blocking the harbor by sinking ships in it had been rejected by the Russian admiral, commanding in chief. The effect of the destruction of the British submarines upon the crews of merchant vessels was excellent, however, the statement says, and induced the destruction of many ships which would otherwise have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

"The guns at and near Hango," the Admiralty announcement says, "had already been dismantled, and upon the appearance of the German forces the Russians retreated from the vicinity after blowing up their four American submarines."

"Four British submarines of Class E were taken outside the harbor of Helsingfors on April 3 and blown up and sunk. Three C-boats were demolished between that day and April 8. Their crews were removed to Petrograd."

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The seven British submarines destroyed by their crews at Helsingfors to prevent their capture by the Germans reached the Baltic Sea either through the straits between Denmark and Norway and Sweden or by way of Archangel, according to an Admiralty statement. The statement says:

"Of the submarines mentioned two of the E boats had been employed in the Baltic since Oct. 15, 1914, had left England on Aug. 15, 1915, while the other E boats, the first of which was lost subsequently on service, sailed on Sept. 4, 1915. All these boats made their way to their destination through the Skaw and the Sound."

"The four C boats had been towed to Archangel, leaving England on Aug. 1, 1916. They were loaded on to lighters at the latter port and returned to Kronstadt by inland water transportation. They were unloaded at Kronstadt on Sept. 19 and returned to the Baltic shipbuilding works at Petrograd on the following day. One ran ashore in the Gulf of Riga on Oct. 28, 1917. It having been found impossible to refloat her, she was blown up by her crew which reached Pordau in safety."

Finland and a Monarchy

HELSINGFORS, Finland (Friday)—An appeal signed by representatives of all the bourgeois parties, including the Young Finns, calling upon all citizens to support a monarchical form of government for Finland, is published by the Hufvudstadsbladet. The appeal recommends the reconstitution of the Lanttag, and also that Finland join the Central Powers. (The fact that a number of prominent members of the Young Finnish group were advocating a monarchy has previously been told in Helsingfors dispatches.)

The present Lanttag comprises 51 members of the old Finnish group, 25 Young Finns, 26 agrarians, 21 Swedes and about 20 Socialists. The Swedes are advocates of a republican form of government. The attitude of the agrarians is uncertain.

Bessarabia Given to Rumania

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—An order for the demobilization of the Rumanian army was published in the Official Gazette at Jassy on May 14. Alexander Marghiloman, the Rumanian Premier, while talking to a Rumanian newspaper representative, said that Bessarabia, with the exception of a slight rectification of its northern frontier, would be joined to Rumania.

Russians Retreat Near Finland

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday)—A Helsingfors dispatch says that the Russians have begun the evacuation of territory along the border of Finland. They still hold the frontier fortress of Ino, but otherwise are withdrawing as far as Kronstadt. The railway from Valkeasare to Petrograd is being desisted by the Russians, the dispatch reports.

Mr. Joffe Offends Germans

GENEVA, Switzerland (Thursday)—Adolph Joffe, the Bolshevik Ambassador to Germany, continues to defy the German Emperor and the Government, according to a Berlin dispatch received here. In spite of every warning the red flag of Russia is still flying over the Embassy, and diplomatic etiquette is still ignored by a refusal to pay the usual visits of ceremony.

The newspapers are irritated over the fact that the Ambassador confines his attention to the minority Socialist deputies and revolutionists. Several demand his expulsion as a dangerous and undesirable resident. Mr. Joffe is said to be more amused than affected by the German newspaper comment.

Finns Enter Helsingfors

LONDON, England (Friday)—General Mannerheim, commander of the Finnish White Guard, entered Helsingfors on Thursday at the head of 12,000 men, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch

from Copenhagen reports. Until that time the capital had been occupied by German troops.

Plea for Allied Intervention

LONDON, England (Friday)—An urgent plea for allied intervention in Russia to resist German aggression there is made by The Daily Chronicle in commenting upon Lord Robert Cecil's "admirably sympathetic reference to Russia" in the House of Commons yesterday. The paper says the more the Allies allow Russia to fall under German influence the harder it will be to extricate her eventually. It declares that Russia is now unable to recover herself without foreign military intervention, adding: "The weight of our intervention would necessarily be Japanese, but it should be given broadly allied and international character. For some time now—as we believe to be the case—the American Government's own agents are as much concerned as anybody else of the need for foreign troops; it is to be hoped that opposition will be withdrawn."

The Daily Telegraph concludes its article with these lines: "The statement at Tokyo have made it quite clear they have no covetous aims. In order to support the general policy of the Allies, and especially to protect Siberia from Teutonic rapacity, Japan, we are convinced, is ready to act in any way that promotes the ideals of the Entente Powers."

Bolshevik Decline to Act

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Russian Bolshevik Government has declined to intervene at Helsingfors on behalf of the Finnish rebel leaders, according to a telegram from Helsingfors received in Copenhagen and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company. The rebels had asked the Moscow Government to take some action to obtain favorable terms for them.

French Ambassador's Position

LONDON, England (Friday)—If the French Ambassador to Russia, Joseph Noulens, is compelled to leave the country, the other representatives of the Allies may follow him, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Moscow. In Soviet circles the message continues, it is expected M. Noulens will be recalled soon, but if France refuses to do so he will be declared a private citizen.

DR. WEIZMANN ON POSITION IN PALESTINE

LONDON, England (Friday)—Speaking at an official dinner to the Government of Jerusalem, Dr. Chaim Weizmann of London, head of the Jewish Administrative Commission, said Jewry was returning to Palestine to build up a great moral and intellectual center. Zionists desired to create conditions under which the development of the Jewish people would not be a detriment to any of the great communities already established in Palestine. All fears expressed openly or secretly by the Arabs that they would be ousted from their present position were unfounded.

The Jews, said Dr. Weizmann, did not intend to take the supreme political power into their hands after the war. Jews and Arabs alike had watched the fate of Albania and Russia. Modern self-government needed a long and hard apprenticeship under trained and trustworthy teachers, and the Zionists desired that the supreme political authority in Palestine be vested in one of the civilized democratic powers. This power should hold Palestine in trust until self-government became practicable.

WHAT A GERMAN PROFESSOR CLAIMED

LONDON, England (Friday)—Prof. Charles Scott Sherrington of Oxford has sent The Times a memorandum of a conversation he had at Heidelberg in August, 1907, with Prof. Ernest Troeltsch of the theological faculty of Heidelberg University. The Times points out that this shows that there is not the slightest chance of such Germans as Professor Troeltsch being affected by the Lichnowsky memorandum revealing Germany's responsibility for starting the war.

In his conversation as set forth in the professor's notes, Professor Troeltsch said the war between Germany and England was a necessary because England had had so much that was actually necessary for Germany to possess in order to play her rôle as a world state. Professor Troeltsch, when asked what possessions Germany desired, replied:

"Ports, colonies in many parts of the world; Australia, South Africa, Hong Kong, India."

BUILDING FAVORED BY SECRETARY McADOO

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo, in a letter to Senator Calder of New York, read today in the Senate, declared that general building operations should be undertaken as usual in any cases of need. Senator Calder's recent assertion that construction "was prevented somewhat by the Treasury Department advising banks and mortgage companies against loaning money upon mortgages on real estate," Secretary McAdoo denied, saying he had advised only against unnecessary building.

APPROVAL OF HUGHES CHOICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Borah of Idaho told the Senate today he expressed the sentiments of Republicans in approving President Wilson's selection of Charles E. Hughes for the Department of Justice aircraft inquiry. He denied categorically published intimations to the contrary.

HUNGARIAN DEBATE ON PEACE LETTER

Count Karolyi Seeks Light on Responsibility for Emperor's Communication to Prince Sixtus—Dr. Wekerle Replies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Vossische Zeitung learns that Vienna political circles expect arrangements resembling that between Germany and Austria-Hungary to follow between the Central Powers and Bulgaria and Turkey, and states that definite decisions have been reached concerning Austria-Hungary's military help on the western front and Germany's assent to the Austro-Polish solution of the Polish question.

Meanwhile, the Hungarian Diet has been the first legislature to broach the matter, Count Karolyi having asked whether the agreement would be submitted to the House for approval and whether the Premier held Count Czernin responsible for the letter to Prince Sixtus since Count Czernin had indeed approved the Prince's intention to bring the belligerent states together and communicated with Berlin also on the matter. According to the constitution, Count Karolyi pointed out, the responsible Minister covered the Crown, not the Crown the Minister.

Dr. Wekerle, replying, admitted that the private letter of the King had created, particularly because its essential parts were entirely twisted and forged, certain unrest, especially in Germany, but apart from the falsifications denied the letter gave cause for uneasiness, and he declared that as the uneasiness could now be said to have ceased in Germany, also the matter could be regarded as completely closed.

He, too, he continued, held the Foreign Minister responsible for the King's actions and pointed out, while denying knowledge of the letter, that Count Czernin never denied that conversations with Prince Sixtus were proceeding. So far as these had a political significance, said the Premier, the former Foreign Minister would assume entire political responsibility and he had never heard Count Czernin assume another attitude toward these conversations and the letter in question.

Regarding the meeting between the Emperors, the Premier said, answering an objection, that the communiqué issued concerning it contained little, that it could not contain more than what happened. It was a fact that common problems were discussed and these led to the strengthening and prolongation for a long period of the existing alliance and to an agreement to open negotiations to that end. Beyond that nothing had come to pass.

Negotiations would open shortly, and certain military agreements would be concluded also, though these could not be called a military convention. Even during the war, the agreements regarding common action and equipment that could be reached through the army organization as such, Hungary would not surrender her right to act independently in any respect, economic or military, and the house would not be confronted with a fait accompli.

Political questions were also discussed and completely unanimous action was decided on regarding the Polish problem among others. A discussion of war aims was unnecessary since the entire alliance and everything connected with it was peaceable and defensive and aimed only at keeping the peace in all directions.

Moreover the alliance, while deepening the mutual relations of the allies (Central Powers), was not to be understood as an obstruction to the eventual relations with other nations in the economic domain nor to the eventual accession to the so-called League of Nations.

BONDING PRIVILEGE SOUGHT BY CITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—A municipal bond provision will very likely be included in the new Arkansas Constitution now being drafted by committees of the convention called by the last Legislature. City officials of this State are, therefore, beginning a campaign of education lest such a bond provision, even after it is submitted, may be rejected by the people.

Antagonism of the people of this State to the issuance of bonds by the State, counties or cities, dating from the reconstruction days, when the privilege was much abused, has brought a serious condition to the

cities of the State. Little Rock, for example, now owes nearly \$1,000,000, and recently \$225,000 of the amount was renewed at 10 per cent interest, said to be a record price for a city to pay for money. Because of this high interest, which has gradually increased from 6 per cent, the city is fast going further into debt, each new funding of the city's indebtedness, by the issuance of predated city warrants, having added to it the interest for the last loan.

EARL CURZON CALLS FOR UNITY

Says Allies Should Beware of German Efforts to Sow Dissension in Ranks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Earl Curzon, speaking at the Foreign Press Association luncheon yesterday, said the voice that drowned all others at the moment was the voice of the guns. He described the German press campaign, in exploitation of which Germany considered no money and employed every resource of intrigue.

The Germans tried, he said, to terrorize neutrals, to set soldiers against soldiers, soldiers against statesmen. At one moment extreme pacifists were mobilized, at another moment the Socialists were at the forefront of the German campaign. One day they would patronize the Bolsheviks, another they would set up the Tsar and when they were discussing peace conditions they almost invariably were sowing dissensions among the Allies. It behooved the allied press, therefore, to keep their heads clear amidst this atmosphere of artificial fog.

It was essential, he said, that "our enemies should be shown the united front of all allied peoples, for our objects are identical."

The Japanese Ambassador, responding, described some of the Berlin Foreign Office pro-Japanese propaganda work which, he said, could all be seen through as intended to alienate Japan from Great Britain. He deemed it unnecessary to refute the allegations, but he wished to state that whatever other national faults or shortcomings Japan might have assuredly disloyalty to her plighted word was not one of them.

In conclusion, the Japanese Ambassador said Japan's object for entering the war was almost the same as the British, namely, the highest sense of honor to live up to their engaged word.

CAIRO-JERUSALEM RAILWAY COMPLETED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CAIRO, Egypt (Friday)—The railway authorities in announcing the completion of a swing bridge over the Suez Canal at El Kantara state that from May 15 direct railway communication has been established between Cairo and Jerusalem.

FRENCH APPROPRIATION BILL

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Government Appropriation Bill for military expenses for the third quarter of the fiscal year and for exceptional requirements for the civil service was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies today by Louis Klotz, the Minister of Finance. The bill provides for an appropriation of 10,688,000,000 francs, an increase over the current quarter of 436,000,000. A portion of the increase is due to the need for funds for additional pay of soldiers who receive an extra allowance.

POTATO CROP SETS RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—It is estimated by the Mississippi Department of Agriculture that the potato crop for this year will not only entirely supply the needs of the State, but will create a surplus of at least 1000 cars to be shipped to outside markets. Mississippi's coast potato crop is said to be the largest in her history.

MILITARY ACADEMY SETS LIMIT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Honolulu Military Academy has been designated an accredited high school whose cadets may enter mainland colleges and universities without taking the entrance examinations. The academy has planned to limit the number of its cadets to 125. Improvements to cost \$15,000 have been started.

GERMAN BREAD RATION

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—Speaking in the Wuertemberg Diet, Deputy Hausmann, the Progressive party leader said: "On the same day that equal franchise was rejected in Prussia it was decided to reduce the bread ration beginning with June 15."

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted in favor, 11.

Number that have voted against, 9.

Number that have yet to vote, 27.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 19.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH CAROLINA—Jan. 25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 29.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

JUDGE WADHAMS ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

LONDON, England (Friday)—In an address last night at Westminster the view that the formation of a League of Nations required a victory of the Allies was emphasized by Judge William H. Wadhams of New York. Without such a victory, he asked, how could there be a League of Nations including a power that had committed the atrocities in Poland that had been recorded there.

Judge Wadhams told how Dr. Frederick C. Walcott of the Rockefeller Foundation, who went to Poland to help in the work of aiding the population, had described conditions to him and recalled a proclamation issued by the German military to the effect that if the Polish men wanted food they should go to Germany and work in the factories. "The German general, in the course of an explanation of the order, computed that 3,500,000 Poles would starve," said the speaker, but that afterward the Germans would come in and the country would be German, under no matter what name. "Surely it is impossible that such a people in such a mood could form a part of the League of Nations," Judge Wadhams added.

While in France, Judge Wadhams talked with M. Clemenceau as to his views on the proposed League of Nations. He quoted the Premier as replying:

"I am not opposed to it. After the war if it is the desire to have a League of Nations it will be satisfactory to me, but my work now is to carry on the war."

HOUSING SITUATION THE TOPIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—"The National Crisis in Housing Due to War Conditions" was the subject of an address given by Charles Harris Whitaker at a meeting of the Women's Municipal League of Boston this afternoon. Mr. Whitaker has spent 20 years in Europe studying housing problems and is now the editor of the "Journal of the American Institute of Architects" and a housing expert lecturer. Today's meeting was under the auspices of the league's department of housing.

Filene's Wedding?

HERE is a little Paris wedding gossip. A recent Filene's letter says that Lanvin, who costumes the very smartest brides, is substituting for the customary veil a silver ribbon band around the head in which are tucked small sprays of orange blossoms. This same original Lanvin has made a number of successful wedding dresses of silver tissue and lace.

Yeowomen?

YEOWOMEN can get any information they like in one central place, in the misses' suit shop, which is headquarters for yeowomen's uniforms; they can get the blue serge and white cotton suit, also the yeowomen's cape, blouse, shoes and hat in the same shop where they have always been accustomed to buy.

Farming?

THE misses' shop has some admirable, cheap, tough new shoes for working around the garden. One kind has tan leather uppers and thick, but not heavy, rope-stitched leather soles; sizes 2½ to 8 are \$2.25. For girls who wear sizes 11½ to 2 there are leatherless war shoes with khaki canvas tops and fibre soles, at \$1.75.


Graduating?

BY her own sweet will and wisdom, the girl graduate of '18 chooses to deprive herself of her long-dreamed-of, so-called "graduation dress."

Instead, she will show herself a true American, dressing herself inexpensively and simply. But no one fears she will sacrifice thereby an iota of her charm. And isn't it entirely possible that this graduation season of '18 may have a lifelong influence on her taste in dress?

Fourth floor.

Our Patent Leather Pumps, long vamp, full Louis heels, high arch, lend much distinction to the appearance of the foot



Also Distinctive Men's Shoes at Attractive Prices

The Store with the Genial Atmosphere

JONES, PETERSON & NEWHALL CO.
49-51 TEMPLE PLACE
J. P. & N. CO.

PRESIDENT DENIES HE IS OPPOSED TO AIRCRAFT INQUIRY

(Continued from page one)

tion of the war so vital to the country at this time."

Situation in Senate

Indications on Thursday Pointed to Fact That Storm Was Gathering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President, it was pointed out on Thursday, has called for a showing of hands as between "friends and opponents." This differentiation between senators who harbor different views on questions of policy was received with strong disapproval by those in the Senate who insist that the investigation proposed is in line with the prerogatives of the Senate and designed solely to further the national interest. Leading Republicans assert that the President in making the distinction he has made has cast the imputation of disloyalty on members of the Senate who may happen to disagree with him.

There was little debate on Thursday when the report was submitted to the Senate, but there was every indication of a gathering storm. Senator Thompson, through whom the President submitted his report and who is strongly opposed to the resolution, asked permission to put on record a minority report on the resolution. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts broke in to say that he could see no objection to such a report, adding that "the Senator from Kansas must have had great intellectual difficulty in drawing up a minority report on such a subject." Senator McKellar declared that he could not see any objection to the adoption of the pending resolution and to the proposed investigation.

Senator Martin, majority leader, called the attention of the Senate to the appointment of Judge Hughes to help the Department of Justice in disentangling the facts underlying the aircraft charges. This appointment, he said, should satisfy all as to the intention of the Administration. It was afterward remarked by supporters of the resolution that the appointment of Judge Hughes had nothing whatever to do with the questions at issue between the President and the Senate.

While it is undoubtedly true that the appointment was a tactical success for Administration forces, it was remarked on Thursday that the issue is not over the ability of the Department of Justice to conduct an investigation and punish such as may be found guilty, but as to the right and the wisdom of the Senate in instituting a separate investigation in order to discover the true condition of production and to tell the people what has been done with the \$800,000,000 spent or obligated for aircraft.

Those who have followed previous investigations by Senate committees admit that great benefit to the country has resulted from these investigations. It is remembered that the Department of Justice instituted an inquiry into the Hog Island allegations. The result is still unknown, but it is on record that the activities of the Senate Commerce Committee led to sweeping reforms and marked increase in efficiency at that plant.

It is impossible to predict what will happen to the pending resolution at the hands of the Senate. Its passage, it was said, would not be regarded by that body as an indication of lack of confidence in the Administration. Probably the final vote will not be taken for some days as some members of the Military Affairs Committee are out of town. It is expected that several Democrats will vote for the resolution. These are Chamberlain, Hitchcock, Reed, Smith of Georgia, McKellar and possibly King of Utah. It is remembered that Senator King, who is regarded as very close to the White House, was one of those Senators who insisted that the committee ought to make a full inquiry into the aircraft failure, adding that "some one ought to be shot for that failure."

The division on the resolution is expected to be very close, but those Senators who were asked for their opinion insisted that the fact of the President's expressed opposition and his influence over his followers must not be lost sight of.

Borglum Data Referred to Committee

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Frank B. Brandegee arose in the Senate yesterday to tell of receiving the letter and affidavits mailed to him by Gutzon Borglum, former investigator for President Wilson into aircraft, in which Mr. Borglum offered evidence to refute the charge that he was interested in an aircraft concern at the time he investigated for the Government. The Connecticut Senator wanted to disclaim responsibility for the Borglum data, he said, but felt that there were things in it that ought to be considered by some committee of the Senate.

"Mr. Borglum makes some serious charges against two gentlemen in affidavits accompanying his letter," declared the Senator. "I hesitate to stand sponsor for them, and yet I do not want to pocket them. If the charges made by Mr. Borglum are true, criminal prosecution would lie against the men he names; and if they are not true, they are libelous."

Senator Brandegee proposed that the Borglum data be referred to the Military Affairs Committee in confidence, with the privilege of making them public if considered wise. This was done.

Mr. Hughes in Full Charge

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charles E. Hughes has notified Atty.-Gen. T. W. Gregory that he would come to Washington as soon as possible to take up investigation of the airplane production situation on request of President

Wilson. Although the Attorney-General has made no announcement of plans for the inquiry after communicating with Mr. Hughes, it is understood that Mr. Hughes will have full charge and will be assisted by William L. Frierson, Assistant Attorney-General.

HOW TURKS TREAT JEWS IN PALESTINE

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

The persecution of Jews in Turkish occupied territory in Palestine is not yet ended, according to the Jewish correspondence bureau at The Hague. Of 4000 Jews in the city of Safed, near the Sea of Galilee, 3000 are without bread. Djemal Pasha, formerly Turkish commander in that district and now Minister of War at Constantinople, devised new plans for the extermination of the still remaining Jews, according to the bureau.

Since the beginning of April he has ordered all Jews to evacuate colonies and towns near the front. Not a single Jew has been left in the village of Kefr-Saba, northeast of Jaffa. Only Jews were driven out of the village, and the remainder of the population was allowed to stay.

SOCIALISTS DENOUNCE ARRESTS IN GERMANY

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)

The German newspapers report strong Socialist speeches in the Reichstag recently, denouncing the arrests and imprisonment of independent Socialists, and leading to stormy scenes.

According to the Socialist newspaper Vorwarts, Herr Hertzfeld, a Socialist deputy, denounced the imprisonment of a number of young men at Dresden on treason charges. Amid the applause of fellow members of his party and interruptions from other sections of the House, he said:

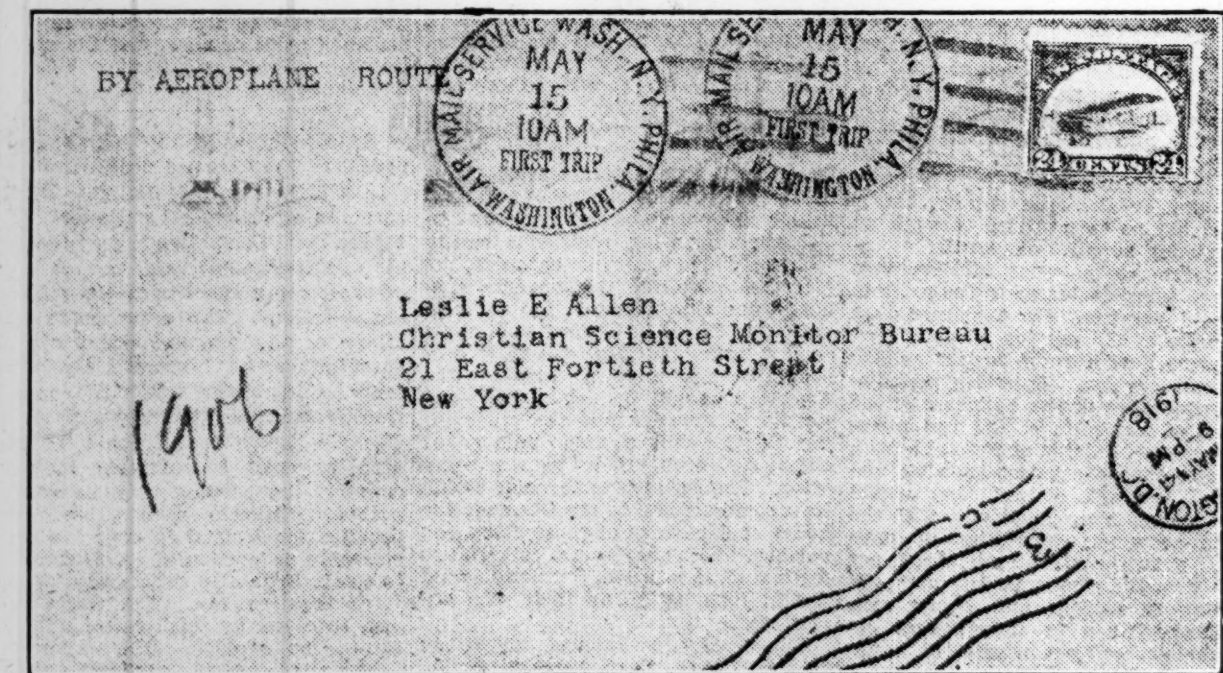
"By this sort of class justice the Supreme Court is doing everything it can to strengthen the power of the military dictatorship."

GENERAL SMUTS ON GERMAN WAR PLANS

Service of the United Press Association

GLASGOW, Scotland (Friday)—"As a climax of four years of accumulative efforts upon us, the Germans are about to deliver the greatest blow of the war," General Smuts declared today, in accepting the freedom of the city.

"The enemy is determined to split the French and British armies and seize the channel ports, realizing that if the British Army is beaten the war will be over."



Letter sent from Washington to New York by airplane mail

FOUR GAS COMPANIES ALLOWED TO ADVANCE

BOSTON, Mass.—The New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company was authorized by the Massachusetts board of gas and electric light commissioners today to charge \$1.15 per thousand cubic feet for gas. It petitioned for an increase to \$1.15. It is now charging 90 cents a thousand. The price is effective from May 1.

The Milford Gas Light Company was granted permission to increase its price to \$1.67 a thousand during the war. It is now charging \$1.45 and asked for \$1.75. The present price has been in effect since 1915.

Arlington and Winchester gas consumers will pay \$1.25 per 1000 cubic feet during the duration of the war. This price was fixed today by the commissioners after considering the petition of the Arlington Gas Light Company that it be allowed to charge the price subsequently approved. The company is now charging \$1.10.

The Plymouth Gas Light Company is authorized to charge \$1.80 a thousand. The price now is \$1.65 and has been in effect a year. The company wanted \$1.95.

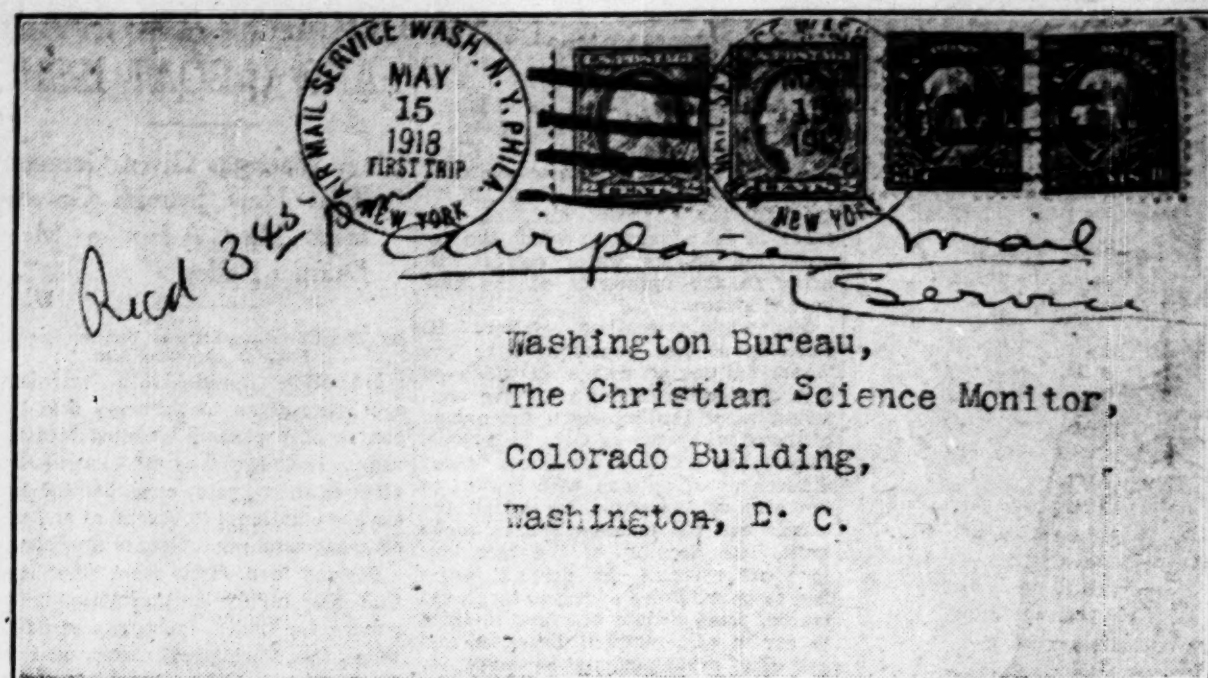
WAR OUTLOOK IN GERMANY

BERNE, Switzerland (Friday)

(British Admiralty via Wireless Press)—In a speech before the Wuertemberg Diet, Herr Hausmann, one of the leaders of the Progressive Party, said that a fifth winter of war was now inevitable. The Germans must make up their minds to face disappointment, he said, instead of obtaining the victory hoped for during the summer.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

BERNE, Switzerland (Friday)—An agreement has been reached here between German and Italian commissioners in regard to the exchange of incapacitated prisoners of war and the management of prison camps. It will be submitted for ratification of the two governments.



Letter sent from New York to Washington by airplane mail

YALE PROGRAM FOR COMMENCEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The 1918 Yale Commencement program omits athletic events, the spring play by the University Dramatic Association and the College and Sheffield Scientific School class day exercises. For the most part, the program conforms to the traditional arrangement. The substitute for the customary baseball game with Harvard is to be a patriotic celebration.

The alumni will gather in Hewitt University quadrangle to hear addresses by President Hadley and others. The class of 1888 as well as the class of 1878, Prof. William H. Taft's class, will return for the meeting. The program follows:

Sunday, June 16—10:30 a. m., baccalaureate address by the president, Woolsey Hall; 5 p. m., organ recital by Prof. Harry B. Jepson, Woolsey Hall; 8 p. m., annual meeting of "Yale-in-China," with addresses by Chang Poling of Tientsin, the Rev. Brownell Gage, dean of the college, and Miss Gage, Dwight Hall.

Monday, June 17—10 a. m., meeting of the Alumni Advisory Board, Woodbridge Hall; 1 p. m., luncheon of the Yale Corporation and of the Alumni Advisory Board Graduates' Club; 2:15 p. m., meeting of the Yale Corporation, Woodbridge Hall; 4 p. m., planting of class ivy, college campus.

Tuesday, June 18—10 a. m.-1 p. m., polls open for the election of a member of the corporation, Woodbridge

the utilization of American aid which is being importantly developed. M. Renoult also showed the utility of small tanks as a reinforcement for infantry.

Henry Franklin-Bouillon, chairman of the Inter-allied parliamentary conference, made a speech in which he dealt with the Austrian negotiation in 1917. He said they never were susceptible of obtaining a peace acceptable either from the standpoint of France's fidelity to her allies or the war aims as defined by President Wilson, to which the allied powers remained attached.

FAVORABLE REPORT MADE ON ORDNANCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army ordnance production at the Bethlehem and Midvale plants was reported proceeding satisfactorily today by senators of the Military Committee, who returned from an inspection trip. "There has been much delay, due to several causes, but the stage of large quantity production has been reached," said Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska. "We are much encouraged."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the exception of a few minor mishaps which caused delays, the regular airplane mail service between New York City and Washington, which entered upon its third day today, has proved successful enough to warrant the conclusion that it has come to stay.

Rising to an altitude of 8000 feet over Belmont Park, at 11:29 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning, a half minute ahead of time, Lieut. Stephen Bonsel, in a new airplane, set his course for Philadelphia, carrying 17 pounds of United States mail, thus opening the second day of the regular airplane mail service between this city and Washington.

Not long after he had gone, those who had watched his departure from Belmont Park heard by telephone that Lieutenant Bonsel had been forced to alight at Bridgeton, N. J. Caught in a fog, he had found himself far off his course, that followed on Wednesday by Lieutenant Webb, and sought a convenient landing place, but damaged his airplane.

The mail was forwarded to the railroad in an emergency motor truck, one of a number placed along the route for use in the event of just such an accident. The mail was sent on to Philadelphia and dispatched to Washington in the machine which Lieutenant Bonsel should have met at the relay point, Bustleton, near Philadelphia.

Shortly before 2:55 o'clock yesterday afternoon an airplane came into view over Belmont Park, and at 2:58 Lieut. Torrey Webb stepped from his machine, completing the second north-bound trip from Philadelphia. He carried 118 pounds of mail from Washington and 5 pounds from Philadelphia, a total of 143 pounds. These were taken to a train which left for the Pennsylvania Station at 3:01 o'clock, arriving at its destination at 3:24. The pouches were opened at 3:26 and the mail left for the branch post offices through the pneumatic tubes at 3:38.

On the southbound trip Lieutenant Bonsel had only carried 237 pieces of mail. The heavy delivery from Washington was explained by the post office officials here, who pointed out that the north-bound machine carried the letters which should have been brought on Wednesday, when delivery was not made because of an accident between Washington and Philadelphia.

It was at 3:45 o'clock Wednesday afternoon that a boy scout delivered at the Washington bureau of The Christian Science Monitor a letter that left New York at 11:30 a. m., on the first trip of the aeroplane mail service. The plane arrived in Washington at 2:50.

Letters were exchanged between the Washington and New York Bureaux of The Christian Science Monitor upon the first trip made between the two cities either way. Cuts reproducing the envelopes in which these letters were sent are reproduced on this page.

GERMANY'S PEACE CONDITIONS STATED

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE (Wednesday night)—(By the Associated Press)—Germany's condi-

QUICK TRIP MADE BY AIRPLANE MAIL

Machine From New York

Reaches Philadelphia at 12:40 P. M.—1h. 10m. in Flight

WASHINGTON, D. C.—This morning's airplane mail, en route from New York to Washington, reached Philadelphia at 12:40 o'clock, making the first part of the flight in one hour and 10 minutes.

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GERMANY'S PEACE CONDITIONS STATED

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE (Wednesday night)—(By the Associated Press)—Germany's condi-

LEADERSHIP IS VITAL PROBLEM OF RUSSIAN PEOPLE

(Continued from page one)

tions of peace are clearly stated in a document found in a German trench that was recently recaptured by the principal allied troops. A résumé of the principal conditions as given in an official translation reads:

"After the enormous sacrifices we have made of our blood and property we exact as a minimum necessary to the preservation and development of Germany the following:

"Belgium, especially the Flanders coast with Antwerp, is to remain under German military, economic and political dependence.

"Liberty of the seas shall be properly established for all nations, the Central Powers being allowed a commercial fleet totaling 17,500,000 tons, while that of the Allies would amount to 10,900,000 tons.

"Our colonies shall be returned with augmentation.

"We are to have more numerous and stronger naval stations.

"The Longwy and Briey mine fields which furnished France its weapons for attack shall become German.

"Readjustment of the frontiers, particularly in the Vosges, are to be fixed according to the military situation and the appreciation of the commandant. Our frontiers must be such that their defense is made easier.

"The former German Baltic provinces shall be incorporated, their rich soil furnishing new cereal fields for German peasant emigrants, thus protecting the empire against the dangers of famine.

"Courland, Lithuania, Livonia and Estonia are to be colonized.

"One million eight hundred thousand tons of Rumanian petrol will be at the disposition of Germany.

"Those nations who attacked peaceful Germany must pay all war charges in raw material, ships, ready money and territorial concessions, leaving Germany with only 5,000,000,000 national debt."

GERMAN AIR RAIDS ON PARIS YESTERDAY

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Two successive attempts to reach Paris were made by two distinct groups of German aeroplanes last night. The first group after dropping bombs 18 miles south of the point where they had crossed the line, regained their base shortly before 11 p. m. A few minutes later, a second group of four aeroplanes crossed at about the same spot and headed southwestward. This group was headed off after it had covered a distance of 30 miles. The machines belonging to it dropped a few bombs which fell in fields.

That was not the only attack on Paris. At 1 o'clock this morning an alarm was given, which, however, involved only the extinction of the street lights. The city was plunged into darkness until shortly before dawn.

Between noon and 1 o'clock yesterday, anti-aircraft guns north of Paris opened fire on one German airplane which had crossed the lines at a great height and was flying southward. It was detected by watchers and the batteries were warned. A curtain of fire was thrown up by the guns and the German turned about and fled, pursued by bursting shrapnel.

FRENCH BAND ARRIVES

AN ATLANTIC PORT—The Republican Guard Band of Paris arrived in the United States today. It has come at the request of the French High Commissioner in the United States, and will be used in the interest of recruiting and kindred war activities. The band's leader is Gabriel Pares. It will visit a number of cities.

LEADERSHIP IS VITAL PROBLEM OF RUSSIAN PEOPLE

(Continued from page one)

There were acute distress, general disorder, and widespread discontent; and the discontent was naturally bitter because much of the distress was unnecessary, the result of the inefficient policies of the reactionary groups who had controlled the old government. Though these first leaders had endured also under the old régime repression and even prison terms, they had not suffered physically, for want of food, and in crowded housing and working quarters. For the masses the Revolution meant living an "easier," but really simply a "decent," life. It was up to the new leaders to make the Revolution mean just this for the workers, peasants and soldiers. And again, readjustments had to be accomplished without delay, for there was actual distress, particularly in the large cities and at the front.

At the same time the first leaders had to prevent if possible further disintegration of the country during the process of readjustment, in order to keep Russia in the war. Without much faltering, they took immediately certain steps of a very radical character. Outsiders were inclined to look on some of the first measures as the impractical ideas of theorists, who had taken over governmental authority to try out their theories. From the very beginning the Revolution seemed almost too democratic for many who wanted a' attention given to the problems of the war, which was the United States' main interest at that moment, as that nation had just come in. Americans did not see that the leaders in Russia had to take radical measures to prevent a complete collapse, which they had seen threatening from the second year of the war, and of which they had publicly given many warnings.

Despite almost overwhelming difficulties the group of moderates who emerged as the leaders of the Revolution of March, were able to maintain their leadership for six months. One must measure success these days mainly in terms of the war, and so these first leaders may be credited with having kept Russia in the war for another half year. For it has been clear all along that had they not been able to exercise some sort of leadership at the beginning of the Revolution, Russia might have been out of the war by April of 1917, sold out by the old reactionary ruling group who somehow had blundered into this war for democracy.

WAR BOARD ISSUES NEW IMPORTS ORDER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—New regulations putting the distribution of wheat imports under control of the Food Administration were issued today by the War Trade Board. Applicants for import licenses must guarantee not to sell imported wheat or wheat flour without first obtaining approval of the Food Administration, whose rules will govern all sales and distribution. The regulations do not apply to small importations from Canada.

MORE SCHOOLS DROP GERMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEADVILLE, Pa.—Elimination of the study of the German language in the public schools of Meadville and Oil City has been unanimously decided upon by the school controllers in both cities. In Meadville the course in French has been extended from two to four years.

BOSTON ELEVATED MEASURE PASSED

Massachusetts Senate Acts Favorably on Bill Indorsed by the House Which Receives Bay State Railway Control Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—On a rollcall vote 27 to 6, the Massachusetts Senate this afternoon gave final passage to the bill to provide for public operation of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. Before this vote was recorded, the Committee on Street Railways filed in the House, the bill for public operation of the Bay State Street Railway Company by five trustees, three to be named by the Governor and two by the directors of the Bay State.

The only contest in the Senate came on an amendment, offered by Senator Smith of Lincoln, to exclude stock brokers from membership on the board of trustees of the Elevated, but this amendment lost on a rollcall vote, 29 to 9. Senator MacPherson of Framingham, chairman of the Committee on Street Railways, objected to the amendment, which Senator Cavanagh of Everett supported, though the latter was recorded in favor of passing the unamended bill. The Everett member predicted, however, that the State will reject the bill in another 10 years.

The Bay State bill permits the public control for 10 years, though allowing the return to private control at the end of the war if it is not able to earn the "cost of the service." Trustees, under public control, have full jurisdiction over fares, which may be different on different parts of the system. In other matters the Public Service Commission has jurisdiction.

The company is permitted, under the terms of the bill, to issue additional bonds to the amount of \$5,000,000, to be secured by a new mortgage, and of this amount \$2,500,000 must be issued upon the acceptance of the act. A reserve fund of \$500,000 is to be established out of this \$2,500,000, and this is to be the "sinking fund." The remaining \$2,000,000 must be expended for the purchase of new equipment.

Of the serial bonds, \$4,000,000 are to be paid off in ten years, and the company is authorized to agree with the purchasers thereof that in case the earnings in any year are insufficient to pay for the installment of the bonds maturing in that year, the Commonwealth will make up the deficiency, assessing the amount thereof upon the cities and towns served by the company, and taking as security therefor a first mortgage upon the company's property. This is the only guarantee provided in the bill.

All taxes, except the local property tax and the franchise tax, are abolished. Under the terms of the bill, the company cannot be required during the 10-year period to contribute to the cost of repairing streets, bridges, etc.

The bill was referred in the House to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Protest to Six Per Cent

Trolley Bill Amendment Would Restrict Dividends to 4½ Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Authorizing street railways of Massachusetts to pay 6 per cent dividends during the war, under a service-at-cost-plus arrangement, while millions of investors throughout the United States are receiving under 4½ for Liberty bonds, is unreasonable in the opinion of Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware. Mr. Sawyer offered an amendment Thursday to the general service-at-cost bill for the trolleys, restricting dividends to 4½ per cent.

Representative James E. Odlin of Lynn, offered an amendment requiring all roads taking advantage of the service-at-cost legislation, to provide fare zones one mile wide. The initial fare would be 5 cents, with a charge of 1 cent for crossing into another zone. Transfers and rebates would be entirely done away with. Children and workmen would receive lower rates, to be fixed by the Public Service Commission.

The House, on Thursday, advanced to a third reading without debate the bill to allow cities and towns to contribute to the cost of operating trolley lines within their municipal limits. They may contribute not exceeding \$1 per \$1000 of assessed valuation.

The Massachusetts Civic Alliance, for example, has addressed a circular letter to the senators, declaring the bill to be nothing more nor less than a political deal which will jeopardize the people's interest. The organization opposes the public ownership features, and adds: "Power is given the Governor to make recommendations in labor matters, by suspension, in this case, of the 'anti-boss law' of 1909, and a 'boss' working through this means could wield tremendous political power."

The Alliance objects that the public will have to repair the worn-out Elevated property; guarantee dividends through the lean war years and maintain them at about 50 per cent more than Liberty Bonds pay; pay practically 100 cents on the dollar if the State ever should buy the property, notwithstanding obsolescence; let the company fix its own fares; and when public control ceases, and tax the municipalities for the road's operating losses.

Bonus Bill Advanced

Massachusetts House Passes \$1,000,000 Measure for Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Another appropriation of \$1,000,000 to pay the state bonus of \$10 a month to Massachusetts soldiers and sailors in the national service was voted unanimously

in the House of Representatives on Thursday. Though Mr. Warner of Taunton, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, states that the State was spending \$50,000 a month for this purpose, the House passed the appropriation bill on a roll call 209 to 0, Speaker Cox going on record to make the vote more conclusive.

Conferees on the bill to levy a 5 per cent income tax on domestic and foreign corporations, in lieu of the existing corporate franchise tax, have agreed that the law shall not go into effect until 1920, and the bill has been engrossed in the House with such a provision.

The bill to establish a permanent state budget was passed to be engrossed in the House and sent immediately to the Senate for concurrence, after a provision to authorize the appointment of a new deputy State auditor at \$3500 annual salary had been stricken out, on motion of Representative Martin Hays of Boston.

The House also engrossed the bill to standardize the salaries of departmental and institutional employees of the State, after Mr. Dunkle of Boston had made a vain attempt to have the matter referred to the next General Court. Mr. Dunkle claimed the measure was full of imperfections, and that more study was needed, while Mr. Young of Weston explained that \$10,000 already had been expended on investigations of the subject.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported an appropriation of \$60,000 for the national guard, establishing the salary of the chief quartermaster at \$3000, and a sundry appropriation bill of \$2,820,212 covering bills already favorably acted upon.

WOMEN'S UNIT FOR FARM WORK IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Announcement has been received at the headquarters of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., that a unit of women agriculturists is to be formed shortly for work in the Alsine District in France, the organization of these workers being in charge of the Division of Women's War Work of the Committee on Public Information.

The French Government has placed a large tract of land at the disposal of this committee, and women over 25 years of age experienced in agriculture, or graduates of agricultural colleges are desired for voluntary enlistment. Ability to speak the French language is one of the requirements, and it is stated that a woman should be able to pay her own expenses and provide herself with a blue denim outfit of clothing before leaving the United States. A French uniform probably will be issued later.

Women who have had experience in raising poultry, sheep, goats and pigs are especially desired, also experienced growers of small fruits.

Knowledge of the mechanism of an automobile will prove of value as there is need of women as drivers of tractors. Reports will be made at frequent intervals regarding the work done by the unit.

Capt. Foster Veltenhimer, chief signal officer in the Northwestern Department, is at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., today on official business.

Maj. Ralph C. Harrison, who for some months has been marshaling in charge of the provost guard stationed at the South Armory, expects to leave on Saturday for his new assignment, the seventy-first regiment of coast artillery in Boston harbor. Major Harrison is succeeded by Capt. G. B. Ballard who has already taken over his new command.

Mayor Addresses Recruiting Rally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Before leaving for Waltham, Mass., where a rally was held at noon today, the combined British-Canadian Mission and the United States Marine Corps recruiting forces assembled at City Hall where they were briefly addressed by Mayor Peters. He commended the work which these organizations are doing in securing recruits, and said that citizens are standing squarely behind the President, the Government, and the Allies. He said that autocracy must be halted, and the war brought to a close at the earliest possible moment. He also expressed a belief that citizens will respond to the call for recruits, stating that cooperation upon the part of each one means much for the success of the war. The field for volunteers is large, he said, and young men enlisting are performing a most patriotic duty.

Capt. T. F. MacMahon was captain of the British and Canadian mission party, others being Sergt. J. T. Riddell, Sergt. A. Ashton and Corporal Brazzell. Lieut. Bernard J. Doherty was at the head of the marine detachment, and he was accompanied by Sergt. W. H. Cavan and Sergt. W. E. Payne.

STEEL TANKER LAUNCHED

QUINCY, Mass.—The nine thousand ton tanker George W. Barnes was launched at the Fore River yard of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation Thursday. Mrs. Edward L. Doherty, of Los Angeles, Cal., wife of the president of the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company, which contracted for the steamer, named the ship as it started down the ways. So far advanced is the work that the tanker is expected to be put in service by the end of the month. It was taken over by the United States Shipping Board sometime ago. The Barnes is a single screw, steel, bulk oil carrier, with a capacity of several million gallons.

PHILADELPHIA CAR STRIKE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The strike of conductors and motormen of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company is more serious today, from 1500 to 2000 men being out. About 6200 are usually employed. The strike is for increased pay and recognition of the union.

PACKERS' PROFITS ON DRESSED BEEF

Difficult Problem to Solve—Products Not Given Full Valuation in Transfers to By-Products Departments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Packing house figures on dressed beef costs—that is to say, on what the meat the packers supply the retailer costs them—have been set forth with exactitude for years by the great packers. They are largely guesses. It is at the present time practically impossible to ascertain what dressed meat costs. The packers have argued with these figures that they have made but an extremely small profit on meat, on beef only a fraction of a cent a pound. They probably make substantial profits on beef and other dressed meat. These are reported developments of the Government's brief contact with the packers.

For decades a closed book, the American meat-packing industry is beginning to emerge into the light as the Government gets in touch one way or another with its affairs. It is coming to be possible to learn a measure of the truth about some of the things the packers have said about their business. For one thing the time-honored legend about the packers' by-products, industriously propagated by the packers over many years, appears in a fair way of being considerably toned down.

This by-products story has been hammered on, year in and out, to make the public feel satisfied about the price of meat. The argument is summarized in a phrase from the last yearbook of one of the greatest packers, "Since it is so frequently said that the packer makes his profits out of the by-products. . . . Or again, elsewhere in this handsome booklet, 'Out of the margin between the two sets of fluctuating prices—those of live stock on the one hand, those of meat and by-products on the other—the packer has to pay his expenses and get his net profit. Although he loses during some weeks, in the long run he is able to obtain a fraction of a cent a pound net profit on all meat sold.' And yet again, to emphasize the conclusiveness with which the figures are presented to the public: 'The average net profit of \$1.29 per head amounted to only about ¼ of a cent per pound of dressed beef sold.' Dressed beef, by the way, is the carcass meat with the hides, horns and other by-products excluded.

The answer the packer makes, in a word, whenever the public gets stirred about the high prices of meat, is: "But we are not making any money, or only a little money and oftentimes take a loss on our meat. It is true we have profits, otherwise we wouldn't be in business. These profits, however, come from our wonderful by-products business. Here are detailed figures on our beef business to prove to you that what we are saying is true." It sounds plausible. Each of the two leading packers gives a page or two of their latest yearbooks to it. And as the public has not been able to see the books of the packers, to learn how they kept track of their beef profits and of their by-product profits, the public has generally accepted the packers' explanation.

It would be unwise to try to discount any earnings that the packer makes out of a highly specialized by-product business. No doubt they account for a good share of packers' profits. This bureau, however, can state that at this stage of the Government's touch with the packing industry three things certainly do appear. They are: (1) that the packer probably makes substantial profits on his dressed meat business; (2) that the figures presented to the public to prove that he does not are often a combination of guess work and manufacture; and (3) that the actual figures as to dressed meat costs are so involved in complication that it is practically impossible, at this time and under present accounting methods, to arrive at them.

The Government has found that dressed beef has not received full valuation in transfers to by-product departments. The price at which non-edible portions of an animal are transferred is of vital importance, because if the dressed beef is credited with too little it may show a loss while by-products an excessive profit. In other words, dressed beef profits may be transferred to by-products profits, and this is exactly what has been found to be going on. Shrinkage is an important factor to be reckoned with in the handling of meats and meat products. Shrinkage manifestly should be spread over all the products of the animal, but dressed beef has been found to be carrying all the shrinkage in certain companies and perhaps in all.

STATEMENT ON BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—To clear up an apparent misunderstanding arising out of the arrest in Boston of the local commander and four other officers of the United States Boy Scouts, a statement has been given out by James E. West, chief scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America. This statement, in part, reads as follows: "The arrests in Boston are, we understand, a part of the War Department's general plan to prevent persons not entitled to the privilege from wearing uniforms similar to those used by the officers and men of the United States Army. 'In section 125 of the Army Reor-

ganization Law, approved June 3, 1916, the National Guard, the Boy Scouts of America and the Naval Militia are the only three organizations specifically named as entitled to their prescribed uniforms, which are similar to those of the United States Army. The public should understand that the Boy Scouts of America is making no national appeal for funds."

PORTO RICO IN NEED OF RURAL CREDITS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—That the extension of the Rural Credits Act to Porto Rico to provide for agricultural loans would be of great benefit to the small farmer, who is generally in need of ready money, and which at present can be had only in small amounts and at high rates of interest, and that propaganda through the press, special bulletins and lectures must be undertaken to bring about a better understanding of the workings of the act, was the decision reached by a committee representing the various agricultural associations and industries which met Governor Yager.

TRADE BOARD TO VISIT BOSTON

BOSTON, Mass.—To clear up all misunderstanding as to the aims and purposes of the War Trade Board, which controls all exports and imports, the four members of that board will come to Boston and at a meeting of the Boston Export Round Table at the City Club the evening of May 28, will define the board's policies. It is expected that the meeting will be attended by 500 delegates from all over New England.

GENERAL BELL RELIEVED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Today's army orders announce the relief of Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell from command of the Seventy-seventh National Army Division. Gen. Bell recently was examined for duty abroad. For the present, General Bell is to remain in command at Camp Upton.

MORE OBJECTIONS TO WAR CHEST PLAN

Complete Summary Is Being Sent by the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. to All Its Secretaries in America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—When it comes to cooperation in advancing the raising of funds for the war-work organizations, the war chest, or patriots fund, plan does not measure in value with the individual campaigns of the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A., for example, so E. J. Couper, former president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce concludes in his study of the war chest. As manager of the last financial campaign of the Y. M. C. A. in the central division, he had good opportunity to observe the war chest in operation. Earlier portions of Mr. Couper's report have been published in yesterday's and Wednesday's issues of this paper. Part of the final portion of the report which, in its entirety, Mr. Couper addressed to the present president of the Minneapolis chamber, when that city was considering a war chest, and which is also being sent by the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. to every Y. M. C. A. state and local secretary in the United States, follows:

7. Cooperation. Cooperation among the major war causes is already well arranged and each community should be encouraged to coordinate and correlate these various plans in every practical way so as to distribute individual effort and secure the widest personal participation.

8. Publicity. All anyone needs to do is to collect the newspaper copy in the city where the war chest plan has been tried and compare it with the newspaper copy in the city where the separate campaigns have been put

on. One of the best examples in this regard is Minneapolis versus Columbus.

It is impossible to measure the educational value in building up constituencies of this newspaper publicity.

Those who have worked in this appreciate that the newspapers are very susceptible to the program that is alive because of the complete participation of the public. This was very apparent to those of us who were in close contact with the Minneapolis campaign, both Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross. Of course, the newspaper will cooperate to some extent and set forth the patriotic appeal.

After all, however, it is merely a mass appeal and does not pulsate with that intense human interest that prevails in the strong setting forth of the two leading causes, "Red Cross" and "Red Triangle." The same argument will apply to the "pulpit" and "organization" publicity.

The people need the patriotic stimulation that can come only through repeated campaigns for war purposes. Example—None of us would for a moment claim that this present third Liberty Loan could possibly have met with such a splendid success had it not been for the first and second Liberty Loan campaigns.

Of course, the war chest has some of the same appeal, but, after all, it is a collective patriotic appeal and comes but once a year, whereas the presentation of the several leading war-work agencies keeps the public constantly informed and with a growing enthusiasm for and real appreciation of why they are in the war.

REVOLT QUELLED IN OIL FIELDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The insurrection launched in the Tampico oil fields of Mexico by General Caballero is apparently under control, the Caballero forces having met several severe defeats at the hands of the federal soldiers of General Carranza. At one time Caballero threatened to take Matamoros and to cause trouble with the United States, but General Diezguerra, federal commander in the Northeast, reached Matamoros with a force of regulars and prevented the Caballero troops from approaching the border.

SHIP TERMINAL PLANS ENLARGED

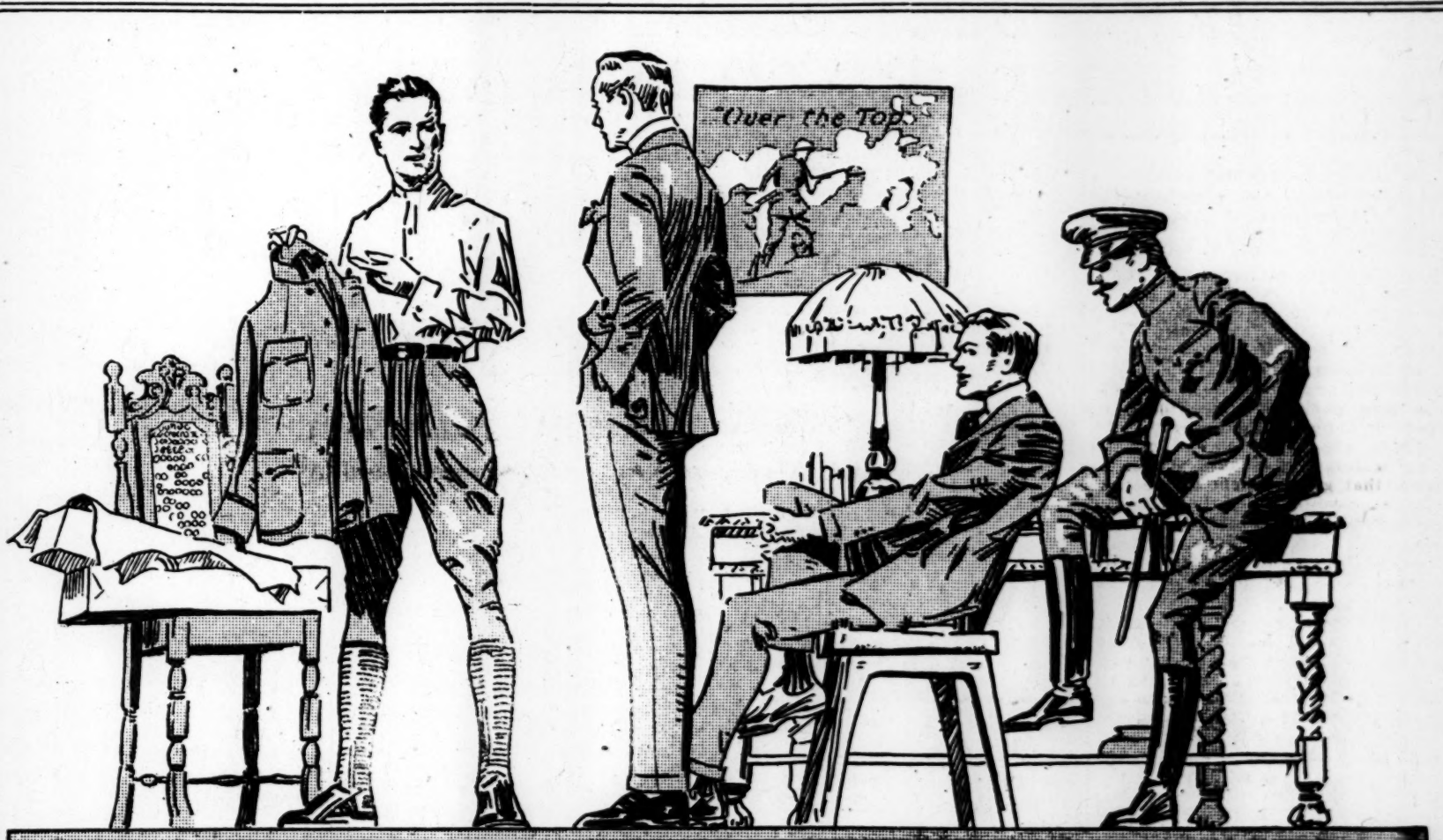
War Department to Restore Boston Project Practically to Size Originally Contemplated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Announcement has been made of an enlargement of the plans of the United States War Department's shipping terminal now under construction in South Boston, which will restore the project practically to the size originally contemplated. It has been ordered that the big storehouse be increased from six to eight stories in height, from 1000 to 1633 feet in length, and that six sections instead of four be constructed. The proposition at first was to build it eight stories high and 2400 feet long. Now, with the three-story shed, which is to be built at the end of the pier, the storage space available will be about the same as in the original plan, although the main building will not be as large. The general estimate of cost of the project puts it at \$25,000,000.

Work on the project is proceeding rapidly. Numerous temporary buildings are in place; about 10 miles of broad gauge railroad have been laid; the foundation work is farther along than was required in the contract; and a large section of the first floor of the storehouse has been constructed. The contractor predicts that within two weeks the first story walls will be up. By that time, the contractor says, the force of men will be increased from about 2000 to 5000, and within a month he predicted that he will be working his maximum force of 10,000 men.

It is said that about 5000 cars of building material for the project are on their way to Boston, and preparations are being made for their reception. An effort is to be made to get them unloaded within 24 hours after their arrival.



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Hart Schaffner & Marx

clothes save money; they cost enough to be truly economical; all-wool fabrics, the best of tailoring, the smartest styles.

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Both stores have Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes; the Franklin-Washington street store has nothing else; with a 2nd floor specially for young men.

THE CONTINENTAL

Charles R. Talbot, Treas.

TWO STORES

Franklin at Washington

Boylston at Washington

ARGENTINA AT PEACE WITH ALL

Policy of Neutrality Upheld in Annual Message of President Irigoyen—Satisfaction Given His Government by Germany

Buenos Aires, Argentina (Thursday).—Argentina is at peace with all nations and has no reason to change her present policy of neutrality, declared President Irigoyen in his annual message at the opening of the Fifty-seventh Congress today, read in the President's absence by Dr. Pellegrini Luna, the Vice-President. This Congress is the first in which there has been a radical majority.

The message referred again to the satisfaction given by Germany in the cases of the Argentine vessels, *Monte Protegido* and *Toro*, after their sinking by German submarines, and noted particularly the visit of a Mexican delegation paid to Argentina within the last few months, stating in this connection that the relations between Mexico and Argentina were growing closer daily, with resulting benefits to both nations.

The appointment of a high commissioner to Washington, on financial questions, was alluded to largely as an attempt to solve the exchange problem. The fact that Argentina had recognized the new governments of Russia and Finland and Costa Rica was laid before the Congress.

The Government, it was stated, will attempt to solve the tonnage problem by transforming obsolete warships into merchantmen, as well as by buying "several large vessels" which are generally believed to be German interned steamers.

On financial and commercial topics, the message sets forth the currency circulation as amounting to 1,154,455 pesos, guaranteed by 74 per cent gold; the exports of products for 1917 were given as 550,000,000 pesos (gold) and the imports as 350,000,000 pesos; meat exports as 3,000,000 head against 2,600,000 last year, and government petroleum production 182,000 tons in 1917 as compared with 131,000 tons in 1916.

DORCHESTER TUNNEL OPENING IS SOUGHT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Mass.—In response to a request made by the Dorchester Board of Trade through Daniel T. O'Connell, chairman of a special committee acting for Dorchester people, Mayor Peters holds a conference today to inquire into the delay in opening the Dorchester tunnel as far as Andrew Square. The meeting is in the Mayor's office.

Those invited by Mr. Peters to participate in this conference were representatives of the Rapid Transit Commission, the Boston Elevated Railway Company, the Public Service Commission, the Central Construction Company, the South Boston Board of Trade, the South Boston Citizens Association and the Dorchester Board of Trade.

Late last year the promise was made to the Dorchester and South Boston boards of trade that the tunnel would surely be open to Andrew Square by May 1. Originally, the plans called for the opening of the tunnel to Andrew Square in the fall of 1917.

RECORD CLAIMED IN FRAMING WOODEN SHIP

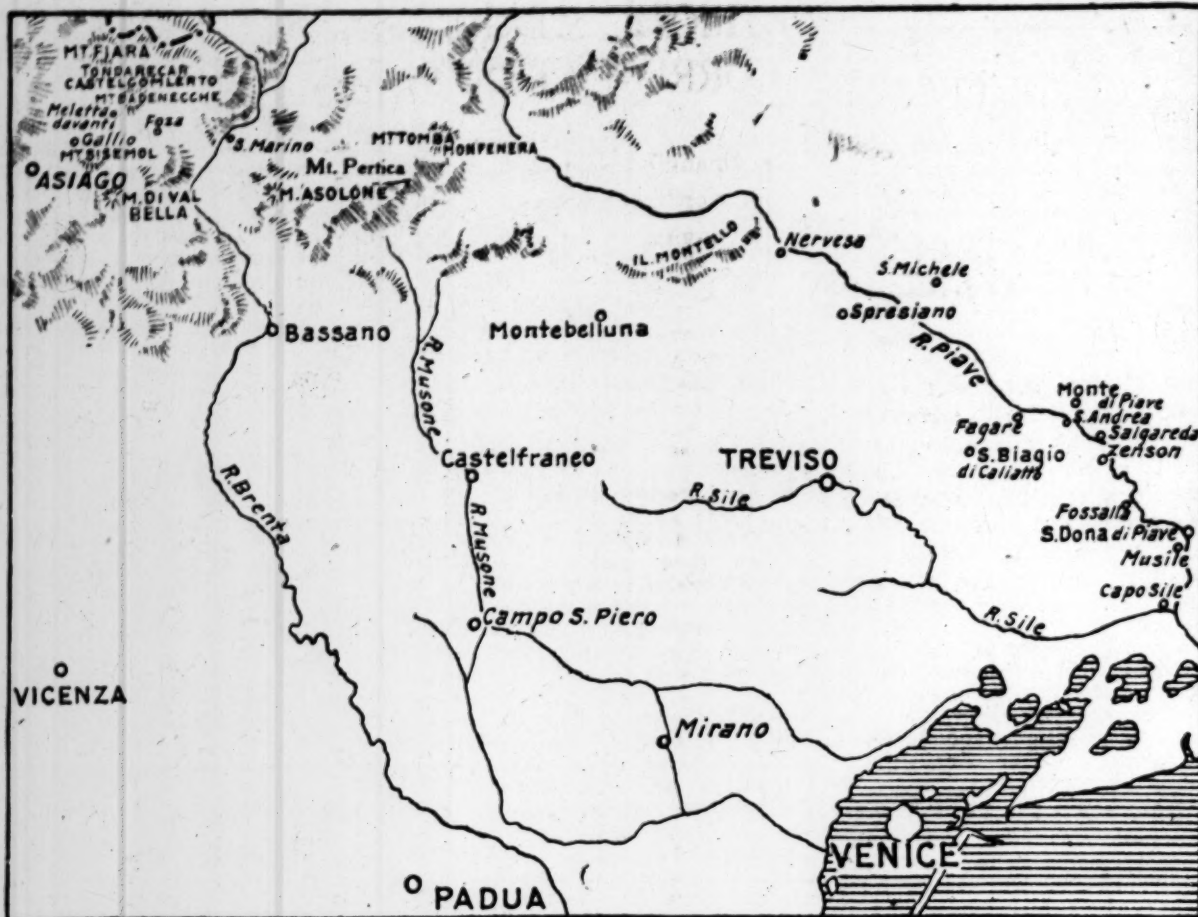
BOSTON, Mass.—The framing of a 3500-ton wooden ship in three and a half working days, which is claimed as a record for the Ferris type carrier, was reported to the Emergency Fleet Corporation today by L. H. Shattuck, Inc., of Portsmouth, N. H., the builders. Robert Jackson, vice-president of the company, in notifying John F. Vaughan, district officer of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, of the achievement, said the work was done by a gang of 60 men and that in looking up the figures at Washington yesterday he found no company had made such a record in framing a vessel of this type. The gang received a bonus and the work was done in an effort to speed up work at its factory, where 2000 men are employed.

BOARD TO INQUIRE INTO STEEL INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After a conference today between the Steel Committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute and the War Industries Board, the appointment of a joint steel committee to investigate the entire steel industry with special reference to the Government's war requirements, was announced. James A. Farrell, E. C. Grace, H. G. Dalton, J. A. Topping and E. A. S. Clarke, represent the steel industry, and Alexander Legge and J. L. Repligie represent the War Industries Board. It is probable Gen. Hugh L. Johnson will likewise sit for the War Industries Board.

ITALY APPROVES ZIONIST MOVEMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Through its Ambassador at the Court of St. James, the Italian Government has officially signified its approval of the English and French declarations in favor of the Zionist movement and of a Jewish national homeland in Palestine. The former statement as received here by the Zionist International Political Committee says the Italian Government will use its best endeavors to facilitate the establishment in Palestine of a Jewish national center.



From Asiago to the sea

Italian troops carried out an offensive operation on Wednesday and succeeded in entering the Austrian trenches at two places

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

the roads to Paris and the Channel ports. That he is piling more and more men into this sector is perfectly clear from the aviation reports. Something like 125 divisions, of 1,500,000 men, have been identified in this particular section, yet the longer von Hindenburg looks at the prospect, the less apparently he appears to appreciate it. In one way the preliminary success of the German drive was von Hindenburg's undoing. He had started out with the ultimate objectives of Paris and the Channel ports, but only with the immediate objective of a line through Bethune and Amiens. Urged on by the success he achieved in the first rush, he endeavored to convert a local victory into a Sedan, with the result that he came far nearer making it a Borodino, and a Borodino with all the subsequent difficulties of Napoleon, so immensely exaggerated that not even could he convert it into a Moscow. As a result of this he went on hammering at the Allies' front, and losing more men every hour, so that now, the Königs-Platz is faced with two problems of the first magnitude: the one, how to discount the "Kaiser's battle" without letting the cat out of the bag; the second, how to bring out the third phase of that battle without the Sedan being this time a German instead of a French defeat.

Meantime, on the northern Italian front, General Diaz, by a rapid and heavy blow, has occupied the trenches on the lower slopes of Monte Asolone and Monte Pertica. It is possible that this may be the beginning of an Italian drive, but it is far more probably an effort by the general to break up the Austrian formations, which were massing for a fresh drive on Venice, and so to make that effort, temporarily at least, an impossibility.

Patrols Seek Snipers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An official communiqué by General Pershing made public yesterday by the War Department says:

"In Lorraine, May 12, three snipers, scouts of the intelligence service, went out in camouflage sniping suits to find German snipers and encountered 18 of the enemy at strong points near a dugout.

"They shot four, of whom one appeared to be an officer, secured valuable papers and retired after heavy fire. One failed to reach our lines and the major commanding the sector sent three officers and four men to find him.

"This patrol also penetrated enemy's line and reached the strong point attacked by first patrol. Here the enemy was now reinforced and our patrol was driven back by hot rifle and grenade fire. On reaching our lines one man of this patrol also was found missing.

"Two officers who went out to find him killed an enemy scout and brought back body for identification purposes. The man missing from the second patrol has not been found, but the third intelligence scout of first party has returned.

"On May 12, three officers of our aviation forces were cited in orders by the commanding general of a French army corps, and decorated with the Croix de Guerre.

"Maj. Ralph Royce of Hancock, Mich., for making first American reconnaissance over enemy's lines and for always setting fine example to his squadron; First Lieut. Herbert R. M. Garside of New York City, pilot, and Second Lieut. Paul D. Meyers of Milwaukee, observer for an infantry liaison mission on April 12. Flying at 300 meters they finished their mission in spite of intense fire from enemy machines and anti-aircraft guns.

"North of Toul on the afternoon of May 14 Lieutenant Angel and Lieutenant Emerson were killed by a fall within our lines in an observation plane in which they were flying. The accident took place within a cloud, and the particulars are not known. North of Toul our aviators today brought down three German two-seater machines, one of our aviators bringing down two and another bringing down one."

Rumanians to Fight With French
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A diplomatic

dispatch from Paris yesterday said Rumanians are to fight on the French front. The message said the Rumanians of Transylvania and Bukovina living in France held a meeting in Paris for the purpose of forming a national committee for continuing the struggle against the Magyars in common accord with the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary.

"The Rumanians of Transylvania and Bukovina," continued the dispatch, "intend to adopt the claims drawn up by the Bucharest Government. They have decided to resume and continue on the western front the struggle which their brothers have been obliged to abandon in Moldavia. With this end in view, they have appealed to the allied governments to obtain the support and necessary material aid for the organization of Rumanian legions."

Germans to Halt Army in Russia

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A Moscow dispatch, yesterday, to the State Department, said Germany had given assurance to the Russian Soviet Government that German armies would advance no further into Russian territory.

Breach in Russia Widening

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The breach between the Bolsheviks and their brother Socialists in Russia is widening. An official dispatch from France yesterday said that the adversaries of the Bolshevik Government are beginning to lift their heads, and quoted a significant message sent by the Central Committee of the Social Revolutionary Party to the National Council of the French Social Party and to the parliamentary Socialist group.

After protesting against the policy of the present dictators of Russia, this message said:

"The Social Revolutionary Party declares at the same time that the newly appointed board of the communist group, formerly Bolshevik, must on all accounts be excluded from the international for having violated the most elementary fundamentals of democracy and having resuscitated forms of despotism and violence which betrayed the cause of international socialism by an infamous, separate peace with the crowned despots of central Europe. Also for transforming Russia, disarmed, humiliated and crushed, into an administrative supply house destined to sustain the German offensives in the west.

"The Social Revolutionary Party expresses the hope that all the national sections of the labor international will determine their attitude as regards the Bolshevik usurpers taking into consideration this declaration of our party which itself, alone, has the right to speak for all Russian labor, having held an absolute majority in the constitution whose powers will be resuscitated in spite of the sanguinary repressions made by the usurpers of the power. We beg our French comrades to send this declaration to the socialist parties of the allied countries."

Saarbrücken Bombed

LONDON, England (Friday).—Regarding British aerial activities a British official statement issued today says:

"Enemy aircraft were active in the early morning and again in the evening (Wednesday), hostile scouts attacking our bombing machines with particular insistence. Twenty-five German machines were brought down, 12 driven down out of control. One was shot down by machine-gun fire from the ground. Eleven of our airplanes are missing.

"After dark, our night-flying airplanes dropped over 14 tons of bombs on the railway stations at Chaulnes, Lille and Douai, on the enemy's billets at Peronne, Bray and Bapaume, and on the docks at Bruges. One of our machines did not return.

"Early on Thursday our airplanes set out to bomb the factories and railway station at Saarbrücken, in Germany. On crossing the lines they were encountered by 10 hostile scouts, and a running fight took place along the entire way to our objective. By the time Saarbrücken was reached, 25 hostile machines had collected, and were attacking our airplanes with the utmost vigor. In spite of these at-

tacks 24 heavy bombs were dropped on our objectives. Several bursts were seen on a railway, and a fire was started.

"Having attained their objectives, our airplanes concentrated their efforts on fighting the enemy's machines, five of which were brought down. One of our machines was seen to be shot down. All of the others returned."

Americans in British Zone

PARIS, France (Friday).—An announcement was made here today that American troops have arrived in northern France, in the zone occupied by British forces. The announcement concludes with the statement that relations between the British and American officers and soldiers are entirely cordial.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—

The German official report made public on Thursday night reads as follows:

"There is nothing new to report from any theater of war."

An earlier report said:

"After the close of yesterday's infantry engagements north of Kemmel, during which we ejected the French from positions where they broke through our lines in that locality, the artillery duel became weaker. On other fronts also the artillery activity declined although vigorous outbursts of surprise firing against our artillery and infantry positions on both sides of the La Bassee Canal as well as between the Somme and Aves continued.

"On the western bank of the Aves the enemy yesterday morning at an early hour advanced with large forces out of Senecaut Wood. He was repulsed with heavy losses.

"The extensive use of airmen on the fighting front led to numerous aerial engagements. We shot down 33 enemy airplanes, 14 of which were destroyed by the chaser squadron formerly commanded by Baron Richtofen."

LONDON, England (Friday).—Today's official statement follows:

"A hostile raiding party was repulsed last night in the neighborhood of Moyenneville, south of Arras.

"There was great artillery activity on both sides during the night in the Pacaut Wood sector north of Hinges. The hostile artillery also has shown increased activity between Locon and Hinges and from the Forest of Nieppe to Metteren."

The War Office on Thursday night issued a statement which reads as follows: "Beyond artillery activity on both sides, particularly on the battlefield north of the River Lys, there is nothing of special interest to report."

PARIS, France (Friday).—Today's official announcement follows:

"During the night there was a violent bombardment in the region of Haillies.

"Near Mesnil St. Georges we repulsed a German raid and took prisoners. South of Canny-sur-Matz (southeast of Montdidier) French detachments penetrated the German lines at two points, bringing back 40 prisoners, including an officer.

"On the southern bank of the Oise German attacks on small French posts in the sector of Varennes were broken up by our fire.

"Elsewhere the night passed in quiet."

The War Office on Thursday night issued the following statement:

"There was no infantry action. There was artillery activity north and south of the Aves. On the remainder of the front the day was calm."

"On May 15 our pursuit machines were extremely active in the air. Eighteen German planes were brought down and four captive balloons were set on fire."

ROME, Italy (Friday).—The following statement was issued by the Italian War Office on Thursday:

"Our infantry and assault detachments entered the enemy's trenches on Monte Asolone at two places. Part of the garrison was killed, and the survivors fled, leaving prisoners in our hands."

"British patrols raided enemy positions at Canovo, capturing an officer

and a few men and inflicting casualties on the enemy troops.

"Austrian attempts to approach our advanced line in the Rosole Valley, at Fortini, Val Posina and Col de Chele, failed.

"In the Lagarina and Arsa valleys, as well as on the Asiago Plateau, there was increased artillery activity on both sides. An explosion and fires were observed within the enemy's positions."

VIENNA, Austria (Friday).—The Austrian War Office issued the following statement on Thursday:

"Between the Brenta and the Piave several Italian reconnoitering thrusts were repulsed. As a result of these attacks hand-to-hand fighting developed on Monte Asolone and Monte Pertica."

ANTI-LOAFER BILL IS CALLED LEGAL

Massachusetts House Committee Hears Statements on Charges of Unconstitutionality

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Mass.—William H. Foster, a former Boston social worker, now engaged in war work in New York City, told the Massachusetts House Ways and Means Committee today that the "Must-Work" law already has had hit the Fifth Avenue clubmen in New York City, as well as the idlers on the street corners along Broadway, and he believed the "Anti-Loafer" bill now before the Massachusetts Legislature would be equally effective in this regard.

Henry Sterling, legislative agent of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, replied to the question of constitutionality raised on Thursday by Governor McCall. While Mr. Sterling was neither for nor against the pending bill, he said it contained no provisions, like the laws in other states, which fine or jail a man who will not accept a job that may be distasteful to him. Without this provision, Mr. Sterling believed the Massachusetts bill did not contemplate involuntary servitude, which is prohibited by the thirteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Representative Greenwood of Everett, author of the bill, thought constitutional guarantees of personal liberty have "gone by the board" for the duration of the war, if such guarantees work against the advantage of the whole people. As instances, he cited the laws permitting the authorities to make the householder give up surplus coal in his cellar, or turn in supplies of flour and sugar in excess of a nominal quantity.

Mr. Greenwood said that anyone who would attempt to oppose the law which requires all able men between 18 and 50 years to work regularly 36 hours a week, looks to him just the same as the out-and-out enemies of the United States look. He added: "Public sentiment would tell any one who questions the constitutionality of this law that they ought to be interned with the enemy Germans now sojourning in Georgia."

GEORGE CREEL MAKES APOLOGY FOR SPEECH

WASHINGTON, D. C.—George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, today apologized to Congress for his much-discussed recent New York speech, in which he was quoted as having said that as he disliked slumming, he would not explore the hearts of congressmen. "I admit the indiscretion and regret it deeply," Mr. Creel wrote to Chairman Foul of the rules committee considering resolutions on the incident.

SOCIALIST LEADER TO SPEAK

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Mass.—John Reed, a Socialist leader, will deliver a lecture on "The Truth About Russia," next Tuesday evening at Convention Hall, 31 Botolph Street, this city. Mr. Reed left Russia during the revolution.

Before leaving he was appointed Ambassador of the Bolshevik Government to the United States. On his arrival at New York he was arrested by agents of the Department of Justice on an indictment warrant under the Espionage Law, charging him with alleged seditious utterances with the view of obstructing the effective carrying out of the draft law in this country. With him also were indicted a group of editors connected with the Masses. The lecture will be held under the auspices of the Liberty Defense Union, an organization composed of Labor, Socialist and Radical groups.

ARMY'S GIFT TO LONDON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The Corporation of the City of London recently received a letter from the Secretary of State for War, in which he begged the city's acceptance of the gift of a Union Jack from the British Army, to be displayed alongside the American flag presented to the city by the American Ambassador at the recent celebration of the anniversary of America's entry into the war. This latest gift, which was accepted with the greatest enthusiasm, is another token of the close unity of the two great English-speaking democracies. The City Corporation at their meeting also passed a resolution pledging its unwavering support of the Government in all measures essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

INCOME TAX REPORTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Failure to report payments of \$500 or more required under the Income Tax Law will not be penalized up to June 1. Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper ruled today, when satisfactory explanations were given to collectors. The returns were due April 1.

GENERAL ROUNDUP OF ALIENS BEGUN

United States Authorities Start Country-Wide Campaign to Eliminate Dangerous Persons From Manufacturing Plants

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A country-wide campaign to eliminate anarchists and dangerous aliens from the industrial plants of the United States, especially those engaged in producing war matériel, has been begun by the Immigration Bureau and the Department of Justice, and within the past two days seven arrests have been made in New England, three on Wednesday and four on Thursday. With the force of deputy marshals augmented in nearly all the large cities, and the forces of various bureaus of investigation considerably increased, it is expected that the industries upon which the country depends for the successful prosecution of the war will be combed free of these employees who might in any way hamper the production of war matériel.

Some of those taken into custody have been more or less identified with the Industrial Workers of the World, and in several cases, have been turned over to the immigration authorities for deportation.

Arrests made on Wednesday were at Woonsocket, R. I., and at Lynn. Two were employees in a mill in the former city, while the third, John Emano was the editor of a small newspaper in Lynn. Emano was arrested several months ago for attempting to obstruct the selective draft. He was released after spending several weeks in jail and paying a fine. After a brief examination on Thursday he was sent to the immigration station. The two men arrested in Woonsocket also were turned over to the immigration officials in Boston.

Arrests made on Thursday were at Groton, Conn., Athol, Mass., and Lawrence, Mass. Renzoni Fortunato and Ernesto Peurella, taken into custody at Groton, were employed at the Groton Iron Works, a small industrial plant on the banks of the Thames opposite New London, engaged in turning out material for the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The arrests were made upon telegraphic request of Alcott W. Stockwell, acting Commissioner of Immigration in Boston.

Eleren Erante, who was arrested in Athol, had been employed at the Union Twist Drill works for the past five years. He was brought to this city today for examination. At Lawrence, local police officers took into custody Ettore Gianini, who was active in the I. W. W. organization during the strike in the textile mills in that city in 1912.

Old Alien Act Upheld

Conviction of San Francisco Editor for Conspiring to Aid Prisoners

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The constitutionality of the Alien Enemy Act passed by Congress on July 6, 1798, which is now being widely invoked in the handling of the alien enemy situation, is upheld in a decision that has just been handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for this, the ninth, district. In this decision the conviction of Lawrence de Lacey, editor of *The Leader*, a San Francisco Roman Catholic weekly newspaper, and others, in the United States District Court, for conspiracy to aid in the escape of Franz Bopp and E. H. Von Schack, who were respectively German consul-general and vice-consul at San Francisco, from Ft. McDowell, San Francisco, is confirmed.

Bopp and Von Schack had been arrested as alien enemies following the declaration of war by the United States, and Lawrence de Lacey, D. J. Harnady, and William Mullane were convicted in the United States District Court here for conspiring to help these prisoners escape. In appealing the case the defendants took the ground that the Alien Enemy Act under which Bopp and Von Schack were arrested was unconstitutional and that as Bopp and Von Schack were being held without due process of law they, de Lacey, Harnady, and Mullane, could not be convicted of conspiring to aid in their escape.

In commenting upon this point Judge William B. Gilbert, who wrote the opinion, quoted Blackstone to the effect that "alien enemies have no rights, no privileges, unless by the King's special favor, during the time of war." Judge Gilbert said further: "We find no merit in the contention that the law under which Von Schack and Bopp were held is unconstitutional in that it deprives them of liberty without due process of law. The sections under which these alien enemies were held were originally enacted as the Alien Enemy Act of July 6, 1798, and from that date to this, although occasion has seldom arisen to enforce the statute, no question has been made of its constitutionality."

"While as to property rights and life and liberty, all aliens domiciled in the United States or temporarily therein, are accorded equal protection of the law, such is not the case as to alien enemies. Alien enemies have no rights and no privileges unless by special favor during time of war. Such was the common law. 'There is nothing in the constitution or law of the United States which in any way changed the common law rule or restricted the power of Congress to enact the alien enemy law. Power to enact such a law may at times be essential to the preservation of the Government and the right of all nations to exercise it is recognized in international law.'

"The war gives the sovereign the full right to take the person and confiscate the property of the enemy wherever found. The mitigations of this rigid rule, which the human and wise policy of modern times has introduced into practice, will move or less affect the exercise of this right, but cannot impair the right itself. Even in times of peace the admission of aliens to the United States and their presence here are not of right but of favor."

De Lacey was sentenced to serve 18 months in the United States Penitentiary at McNeil's Island, Wash., and to pay a fine of \$5,000, and Harnady and Mullane were sentenced to serve one year in jail and to pay a fine of \$1,000 each.

INTERNEED GERMANS RESENT REMOVAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Almost a mutiny broke out among the 2296 interned Germans at Hot Springs, N. C., when they learned of the Government's plan to move them before July 1 to army posts at Forts Oglethorpe and McPherson, Ga. It was necessary to increase the guards to preserve order.

Many of the interned aliens had invested their savings in improvements on their cottages to make them more comfortable, thinking they were permanently located for the period of the war.

SALE OF SHIPS IS BEING NEGOTIATED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the International Mercantile Marine Company is negotiating for the sale of its ships of British registry to interests representing that country was admitted yesterday by P. A. S. Franklin, the president of the company, after a meeting of the directors.

Negotiations for the transfer of this tonnage have been proceeding for more than six months, Mr. Franklin stated, but thus far no agreement has been reached.

FLORISTS' FUEL CUT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Florists of Oklahoma will be permitted to use only one-half as much fuel as they have been burning during the last three years, according to a ruling by P. A. Norris, Federal Fuel Administrator for this State. It has been agreed that by reducing the amount of hot-house space used during the winter, the florists can preserve their most valued stock and keep their business intact during the war, at the same time getting along on a 50 per cent fuel reduction.

LABOR BOARD MEMBER CHOSEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William P. Harvey of Kansas City, today was appointed one of the two joint field representatives of the National Labor Board. He was selected by Frank P. Walsh, one of the joint chairmen of the board. Former President Taft, the other joint chairman, will select the second field representative.

Fatent Oxfords—



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and
\$6.50

New lots of this latest style Patent Colt Dress Oxford, with turned soles, arriving daily to keep up to the unprecedented demand.

Walk-Over Shops { 170 Tremont St. { Boston
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EXORBITANT PRICES TO WORKERS SHOWN

Investigation Into Conditions at Shipbuilding Center of Portsmouth, N. H., Said to Indicate Profiteering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Charges of profiteering in this city and its suburbs, where are situated the navy yard and large wooden and steel shipyards, are substantiated by recent official investigations. Rumors of exorbitant prices to employees of the Government and the shipbuilding companies have been current in Maine and New Hampshire for some time.

Personal investigations have been made by Blon L. Nutting, a New Hampshire factory inspector, who acted at the instigation of Governor Keyes and the New Hampshire Committee of Public Safety, and by Harry L. Hartford, president of the Metal Trades Council of Portsmouth. These investigations have covered prices charged for rents of tenements, rooms, board, groceries, meats, clothing and dry goods.

The New Hampshire Public Safety Committee and the local authorities here have each appointed committees to further investigate charges of profiteering and to recommend some action.

Greatest profiteering is charged in the matter of rents for rooms and it is of this the loudest complaint has been made in the past. The State inspector's report says:

"Increase in rates for rooms is general except in some instances where people who have not before rented rooms have been induced to do so as a patriotic duty and who are charging a reasonable rate.

"Rooms that were formerly \$1.50 to \$3 per week are now \$3 to \$6 per week. Rooms that were \$3 to \$5 per week are now \$6 to \$10 per week and it is not uncommon where two men room together for each to pay \$4 to \$5 per week for a room that formerly rented for \$2 or \$2.50 per week. Some landlords are charging as high as \$12 per week for a single room, putting three men into a room at \$4 per week each.

"The prices for board have so advanced that the rates are generally about \$1 a day. One boarding house that has 50 boarders charges \$6 a week for two meals per day, breakfast and supper, and full rates are at least \$9 a week."

The population of this city proper has at least doubled since the United States entered the war, and the population of such outlying towns as Newington have more than doubled. No tenements are now available and rents have increased everywhere.

"Tenements that were formerly rented at from \$12 to \$15 are now \$17 to \$20, and tenements that were \$15 to \$20 are now \$22 to \$28," says the investigator's report. "The increase on higher priced tenements is even greater."

Speaking of the meat situation and the attitude of wholesale meat dealers, the report says:

"Prices for meats are about 10 to 15 per cent higher than in the other cities of New Hampshire. I was told by one dealer that he had been notified by the wholesalers of a further advance of about 10 per cent, to take effect soon."

Groceries and dry goods are also reported higher than in other places. The Metal Trades Council is compiling a comparative table of prices of commodities in this city with prices in other cities that were formerly on the same basis.

A few days ago the Mayor of Portsmouth, Dr. Samuel T. Ladd, called a meeting of interested citizens to discuss the question of housing. At that meeting increases in rents and commodities were charged and not denied. The only comment made was that profiteering is no more common in Portsmouth than in other places where ships are being built.

It is reported, on the authority of the chief naval construction officer of the navy yard, that from January to May there were about 1800 new men hired to work in the yard, and 1200 of them had subsequently left their jobs, giving as the reason, their inability to get suitable and reasonable living accommodations in this section.

Lewis C. Shattuck, general manager of the Shattuck Construction Company, which is building for the government merchant marine a number of wooden ships at yards on the Piscataqua River in Newington, a suburb of Portsmouth, has stated that his company has lost the services of about 400 shipbuilders for the same reason.

United States Senator Henry F. Hollis has written Mayor Ladd of Portsmouth that unless better housing facilities are provided no more government work can be sent to the navy yard. The Government Housing Commission has made many investigations and latest reports are that a corporation will soon be formed in New Hampshire for the purpose of buying land in this city and building houses for government employees. The capital for this enterprise will be secured through the Washington department, it is understood.

MAYOR THOMPSON A CANDIDATE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago will open his campaign for the United States senatorship in the Republican primaries a week from Saturday night at the Coliseum. Medill McCormick, the present Congressman-at-Large, is making a strong campaign for the Republican nomination. On the Democratic side Senator J. H. Lewis appears certain of renomination.



Lilacs in bloom at the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.

GREAT DISPLAY OF LILACS AT ARBORETUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Never have the lilacs in the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain bloomed more profusely than this season, and hundreds of people are visiting the Arboretum daily in order to witness the display. The lilacs extend along the drive which leads from the Forest Hills entrance to the Center Street gate. They are very easily reached by the elevator. A few of the very early varieties have passed their prime, but later sorts are coming into flower. Fully 100 large plants are now in bloom. More than 200 species and varieties are included in the Arboretum collection, and the blooming period extends nearly two months.

Particular interest is shown by visitors in the kinds like Congo and Negro, which have large flowers, so deep in color that they are almost red. The variety called Syringa pubescens is always sought out by visitors familiar with the collection because it is the most fragrant lilac in cultivation. Near by is a specimen plant of the lilac as it grows in Bulgaria. It is the parent of all the so-called common lilacs. Marie Legraye is among the finest of the white hybrids, forming an immense bush loaded almost to the ground with flowers in enormous clusters.

This is a particularly good season to visit the Arboretum because many other plants are flowering at the same time as the lilacs. The crab apples, near the Forest Hills entrance, are making a remarkably handsome display, the variety called Malus Arnoldiana, and the double flowered Malus Spectabilis being especially attractive. Some of the hawthorns are also coming into flower, while among the lower growing shrubs the azaleas are most notable.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
WATERVILLE, Me.—The twenty-sixth annual meeting of Maine Library Association opened Thursday. Greetings were extended by Mayor Everett C. Wardwell and the Rev. Frank L. Phalen of Waterville. Other speakers were Gerald G. Wilder, librarian of Bowdoin College, Brunswick; Charles A. Flagg, librarian of the Bangor Public Library, and John Clair Minot of Boston. Officers will be elected tomorrow.

DRY GOODS MEN ELECT
LEWISTON, Me.—Market and labor conditions were the principal topics at the annual meeting of the Maine Retail Dry Goods Association Thursday. Officers chosen were: President, H. L. Emery, Waterville; vice-presidents, Fred L. Eastman, Portland, and H. D. Benson, Bangor; secretary-treasurer, W. F. Senter, Brunswick; executive secretary, Charles F. Marble, Portland.

SCHOOL HAS MAY FESTIVAL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Patriotism and community civics were combined in an outdoor May festival given by the girls of the Norcross School in the school yard on Thursday afternoon. Under the direction of Miss Mary R. Thomas, the master, the program was rendered entirely in song and dance, and the performers were appropriately costumed.

CLUB FOR BRITISH BOYS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Women of the New Orleans Branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild have opened the quarters of the British Club in this city, which they established to provide a common meeting place for men of the British Navy, marine corps or military service, who call at this port or pass through New Orleans.

DUTCH SHIP SUNK IN COLLISION
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The steamship Zaaland, one of the Dutch vessels recently requisitioned by the United States Government, was sunk in a collision at sea on May 13. The Navy Department has announced that all on board were rescued and will be returned to this country. The vessel was a cargo carrier of 8700 deadweight tons, manned by the navy for army purposes.

PLEA FOR STAMP BUYING IS ISSUED

Director of Massachusetts Campaign Urges Pledges for Purchase Each Week or Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—"Fight by saving" was the expression of Robert F. Herrick, director for the stamp campaign in Massachusetts, when announcing the call by Secretary McAdoo for 1,000,000 residents of the State to pledge themselves, before June 28, to buy a saving stamp each week or month. The message is an appeal for the cooperation and aid of every institution or organization that may aid the work.

"It is essential," says Mr. McAdoo, "that the American people economize and save in order to make available to their Government the money needed for the war and to release supplies and labor required for the production of things necessary for our own military forces and for the military forces of the nations associated with us. One of the best methods of bringing about this result is for every one to pledge himself to economize and save, and to purchase, at definite periods, a specific amount of war savings stamps, thus giving concrete evidence of his support of the practice of war savings."

A large crowd gathered at Victory Cottage, on the Boston Common Thursday afternoon, where addresses were made, and a large number of thrift stamps sold. The total amount raised at Victory Cottage by the sale of stamps has reached nearly \$50,000. Thursday's sales amounting to \$3500.

The work of organization for the campaign in Massachusetts, which is to open on June 7, is well on toward perfection; the working committees are being placed, and are another week elapses, the forces throughout the State will be ready for the drive. In issuing instructions to his workers, through a circular, Mr. Herrick expresses the hope that the momentum of the campaign will continue through the summer, and lift the State not only out of fourth place among the states, but place her where she belongs, among the leaders.

Mrs. George T. Rice has agreed to act as Women's War Service chairman of the State. The Women's Service will not be independent of the men's committee, but will act with it.

Each chairman is requested to report immediately the name and address of the woman charged with the responsibility for the women's organization in his district. Mrs. Rice and her assistants will furnish her all the aid possible from the headquarters at 84 State Street.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE
BRUNSWICK, Me.—Bowdoin College faculty has voted to close the college on June 1, two weeks earlier than scheduled, because of the large number of boys who have left or are expected to leave to join the colors. Commencement will be held as planned, during the week of June 16. Final examinations will be taken from May 27 to June 1. Friday, May 31, will be observed as Ivy Day. A commencement concert and community song festival will be held on Wednesday, June 19, for the benefit of the Red Cross, at the Hyde Athletic Building. President-elect Kenneth C. M. Sills will be inaugurated on Thursday, preceding the commencement day exercises. All the other eastern colleges will be invited to send representatives although the inaugural exercises will be very simple. The senior class, which should have graduated 85 members, will number about 25, the smallest to leave Bowdoin in 30 years.

BUILDERS ASKED TO CONVENTION
NEW YORK, N. Y.—In announcing yesterday its intention to initiate a movement for "federating the whole building industry of the United States," as a war measure, the American Institute of Architects issued an invitation to organizations, included in the industry, to send representatives to a conference to be held in this city on June 7 to discuss the situation and determine means for establishing such a federation.

COAL PREFERENCE PLANS DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Textile manufacturers of Massachusetts were told by Everett Moss of the priorities committee of the War Industries Board at a meeting of national associations of cotton and wool manufacturers that they must make out a case for themselves if they want to be preferred as regards coal shipments. The decision of the priorities board in placing cotton and woolen mills on the preference list was temporary, and textile men should proceed at once to make individual applications. The board in making its decisions will decide wholly on the relative necessity of the product toward winning the war.

Mr. Moss urged conservation of New England's coal supply. The Government, he said, is falling down on shipments to New England at the rate of 20,000 tons a day. "If the manufacturers will save 10 per cent, the War Board will do the rest. The only hope for next winter's supply is in getting more coal by water. The railroads are doing the best they can, and they can't be depended upon to make up much of the deficit by water."

PATRIOTIC CIVIC FORUMS PROPOSED

BOSTON, Mass.—Organization of a big, representative civic committee for the purpose of advancing the plan to put patriotic civic forums in every community of Greater Boston, is the object of a meeting to be held at Kingsley Hall, Ford Building, Monday evening, May 20, at 8 o'clock. Representatives have been invited to this meeting from all of the improvement associations of Greater Boston, of the labor unions, settlements, churches, women's clubs, City Government, School Committee, Special Aid Society, and many other civic and patriotic bodies.

Mrs. Barrett Wendell, president of the Massachusetts branch of the National Special Aid Society, and Herbert B. Ehrmann of the Union Park Forum, will speak. Announcement will be made of the plans for the first public address in Boston of George W. Coleman, who has just returned from France.

CLAIMS NEW RECORDS FOR RIVET DRIVING

BALTIMORE, Md.—A new world's record for driving rivets in a steel steamship was claimed for a gang of Negro riveters working at the Sparrow's Point plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation yesterday.

Charles Knight drove 4875 three-quarter-inch rivets, 2½ inches long in nine hours.

The previous high record is said to be 4452, established in a shipyard in Glasgow, Scotland.

PORTLAND, Ore.—By driving 4089 rivets in nine hours, a crew at the shipyard of the Northwest Steel Company, working on the 8800-ton steel steamer Westview, established what is claimed as a new American record. The best previous performance in driving rivets was a total of 3415 in nine hours, made by a crew at the Wyandotte plant of the Detroit Shipbuilding Company.

FORE RIVER CAR SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
QUINCY, Mass.—Mayor Joseph L. Whiton believes that the United States Government will not take over the Bay State Railway lines here in an attempt to solve the transportation problem between this city and the Fore River yards but that the Government will assist by building a distributing station at the Neponset bridge. This was decided at a conference held Thursday evening between representatives of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the Mayor and representatives of the railway company. A double track will be laid over the Neponset bridge. Government representatives have been here studying the transportation problem and planning to provide sufficient car facilities so the workmen at the shipyards will not be late as they were last winter.

PATRIOTIC SONG IN CORRECT VERSION

"Star-Spangled Banner" to Be Set Forth in Authentic Form for Singing—Confusion in Existing Editions of the Piece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—An authentic version of "The Star-Spangled Banner," in form for singing, will presently be issued, it is understood, and will be ready for use in patriotic gatherings. A committee that has been at work determining precisely what the notes of the anthem should be, not only when sung as a solo or as a unison air, but also when sung as a choral tune in four parts, is said to have its work completed, or nearly so, and accordingly a standard vocal setting of the poem of Francis Scott Key will at once be available for everybody to buy.

Along with the music thus authoritatively set forth, a correct text of the poem may be expected. About the text there should never have been, probably, any confusion, inasmuch as those who wanted to know had only to look up documents of 100 years ago to find the author's original stanzas. But confusion there is, as those have learned who have examined the various editions of the "Star-Spangled Banner" for singing that are commonly available.

To compare, for example, an edition in the so-called octavo chorus form, published by the Oliver Ditson Company, Boston, 1917, with an edition in the same form published by G. Schirmer, New York, copyright, 1914. In the Ditson edition we have in the first stanza:

Whose broad stripes and bright stars,
But in the Schirmer edition:

Whose stripes and bright stars,
At a line further on, we have in the Ditson edition:

—the bombs bursting in air,
Whereas, in the Schirmer edition:

Bombs bursting in air,
In the refrain of the first stanza, we have in the Ditson edition:

Oh, say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
At the same place in the Schirmer edition, we have:

Oh, say, does the star-spangled banner still wave,
Now, to look at an edition of the anthem that is set before children in the public schools of Boston. In the book, "Boston School Music Series, No. 2, Songs and Exercises for Grade IV," prepared by A. T. Davison and T. W. Surette, and published by permission of the School Committee of Boston, by the Boston Music Company, copyright, 1916, we find a line of the first stanza reading:

—through the clouds of the fight,
which in the Ditson and the Schirmer editions reads:

—thru' the perilous fight.
As for the music, that has necessarily, perhaps, been somewhat of an uncertain quantity from the beginning, since it was borrowed, just as the music of Burns' lyrics before Key's time and as that of Beranger's songs and ballads contemporaneously were, from the going repository of popular tunes. The music, indeed, had already served, as Prof. Louis C. Elson has shown, as the tune for two American patriotic songs before the year 1814, when Key took it over for his poem, "The Star-Spangled Banner." And it had its source, scholars agree, in a tune written about 1775 by John Stafford Smith, an English composer.

So at the outset it was an adaptation. Further than that, it underwent a slight change of melody on the words, "dawn's early light" and "flag was still there," to suit Nineteenth Century ideas of tonality, as the theorists call it, or of key, as the common word is. Gradually, too, the music, in popular performance, took on certain rhythmical modifications, to fit the swing of the poem.

Certain of these modifications, which may be said to have folk sanction, have been recognized by musical editors who from time to time have prepared the "Star-Spangled Banner" for publication. But many of them have been academically ignored. Hardly a conductor of a singing society can be found but will express himself as dissatisfied with most printed versions of the anthem, because they do not correspond with the music as it is actually sung.

The two versions of the piece by leading American music publishing houses, already referred to, are quite at variance with each other in details of rhythm, more or less important. Moreover, they are out of agreement in the fundamental matter of melody, the Ditson edition giving the sequence of notes on the words, "rocket's red glare," and "bursting in air," a different pattern from the Schirmer edition. Then, finally, in point of part-writing they are so much unlike that a group of singers trained in one version could not join in with a group trained in the other, except with bad artistic consequences.

The "Star-Spangled Banner" has at present only a sort of informal recognition as the national anthem of the United States. Though it has been adopted for use in military ceremonies, it may be said to have but an experimental status, and therefore it may yet fail to supplant "America" in public favor; and it may even yield place to the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," which many persons prefer. It stands before the people, then, more in the way of referendum than in the way of decree.

CHIROPRACTOR WINS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Superior Court Jury Decides in Favor of E. J. Bullock for Practicing Medicine Without License

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
KEENE, N. H.—New Hampshire's test case in the courts on the practice of chiropractic has been decided by a jury in the Superior Court in favor of the chiropractors as against the Medical Association. A jury brought in a verdict for the defendant in the case of the State against E. J. Bullock, a chiropractor charged with practicing medicine without a license. The outcome of this case probably will guide the conduct of a considerable number of chiropractors who have in the past two months either been driven out of business or threatened with prosecution as soon as a ruling from the courts could be obtained. In this particular case, Bullock and others were arrested in December in the course of a state-wide crusade undertaken by medical associations. Bullock made an appeal from the municipal court and stood trial before a jury in the higher court.

The prosecution was conducted by County Solicitor Roy M. Pickard, and counsel for the defense included Thomas Morris, former Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin, who is attorney for the national organization of chiropractors; and Charles A. Madden and Charles H. Hersey, two New Hampshire lawyers.

The state claimed that in practicing chiropractic, the defendant had violated a provision of the New Hampshire medical law enacted in 1915 which reads in part:

"Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine who shall operate on, prescribe for, or otherwise treat any human ailment, physical or mental."

The law further provides that every one who practices medicine must obtain a state license from the medical examining board, which is made up of physicians. The only exemption to the provisions of the law was a clause inserted to allow the practice of Christian Science, this clause reading "provided, however, that this act shall not be construed so as to interfere in any way with the practice of those who endeavor to prevent or cure disease or suffering by spiritual means or prayer."

The State claimed that Bullock clearly came within the description in the law of those to be considered as practicing medicine. The defense claimed that his practice consisted largely in massaging and use of the hands and not with medicine or the use of surgical instruments.

Many other prosecutions are pending in this State and at least four-fifths of the chiropractors have retired from this State on account of the energetic action of the authorities at the instigation of the state medical and several county medical associations. The Attorney-General's office acted against chiropractics in response to resolutions adopted on this subject by the Merrimack County Medical Association.

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into
THRIFT
STAMPS!



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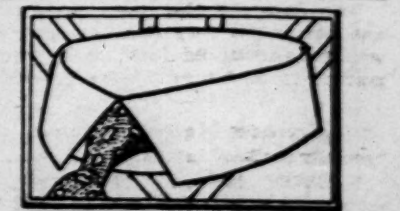
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CAMP DEVENS HAS HORSE SHOW

Ten Events on Program Designed to Vary the Interests of Thousands of Men Engaged in Military Training at Cantonment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—More than 250 horses and mules were entered in the horse show which opened here today, a unique event in the life of the cantonment, and designed to vary the interests of the thousands of men engaged in military training here. Horses were to be shown under all sorts of conditions indicating that they can become as well trained as the men. There were 10 events on the program, including a gas mask contest for mules, bareback riding on mules, an inter-allies relay race, and classes for four-line teams, artillery teams, and polo ponies.

Lieut.-Col. N. H. Rehkopf of the three hundred and first artillery regiment is chairman of the committee, and Capt. F. A. Converse of Cambridge, Mass., clerk of the course. Among the judges to be announced were prominent New York and Boston people. Cups were to be awarded the winners in the various events, and the guests of honor include Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the cantonment, and Mrs. Hodges.

Members of the three hundred and fourth infantry regiment are still encamped in the Still River region, and they are not expected back here until early next week. Week-end passes will be issued, and men entitled to leave will have the opportunity as usual.

Lieut.-Col. J. B. Kemper in command of the depot brigade has received orders to join the eighty-first division stationed at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., and Lieut.-Col. Paul Hurst, the next ranking officer, will probably take this command upon his departure.

Private Joseph N. Higgins of Boston, Mass., has been brought back to camp, having been taken into custody by the provost guard in that city. He has been absent from camp without leave since April 20.

Candidates from the third series of officers' training camps held here and who were recommended for commissions, gave an exhibition of trench formations on Thursday, with Major-General Hodges and staff witnessing the work. The men are now attached to the three hundred and first infantry.

The management of the Liberty Theater has received an appeal for an improvement in the quality of productions appearing regularly, this coming from divisional headquarters. Both officers and men have complained of the quality of the shows, it is stated, and a request has been made for more high-class productions.

On Thursday a delegation of members of the Rotary Club of Worcester, Mass., visited the cantonment, making the trip by automobiles.

The guests visited the parade ground where they witnessed an exhibition drill through the courtesy of Maj. Reginald Barlow. Other points about the cantonment were included in the itinerary, and lunch was served at the Hostess House, the program ending with retreat at the three hundred and first artillery.

Registration Plans

New System to Be Followed in Taking in Those Reaching 21

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Regulations received by Maj. Roger Wolcott in charge of the draft in Massachusetts for the registration of men who have become 21 years of age since the previous registration on June 5, show that an entirely new system is to be followed in registration, and in assigning numbers to those required to register. Local boards are to have charge of registration, and in the cities at least, the election commissioners are to be eliminated.

Provision is also made that in every division which is wholly included within the limits of a city, the local board shall do the work of registration, and if there are two or more divisions, each of the boards shall register those living within its jurisdiction. In divisions which include more than one municipality, the local board is to register men in the city or town in which its headquarters are located; in other towns within the division the work will probably be done by the registrars of voters as before, except that they will be subject to the supervision of the local exemption board.

Another wide departure from the procedure of the previous registration is that there will be no master list for determining the "order number" of registrants. In the new regulations, provision is made that each registrant shall be given an order number to be assigned by the local board, no serial numbers being issued.

The date for the new registration has not as yet been decided upon, but will be announced later in a proclamation to be issued by the President.

Merchant Marine Enlistment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—More than 50 young men between the ages of 21 and 30 years, are being accepted daily for the merchant marine at East Boston Station, and thus far during May, 1500 Americans have joined the forces.

Owing to the tremendous growth of the United States Shipping Board recruiting service, and the consequent expansion of its national headquarters force, it has become necessary to move a portion of the clerical force from the Customhouse to new quarters at 101 Milk Street, four of the

departments now being located at the new offices. The office for merchant marine recruiting, in charge of Henry Howard, was opened one year ago with one clerk employed; now the clerical staff numbers 125 persons.

Woburn Alderman Called

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WOBURN, Mass.—Anthony M. Lux, who has been endeavoring to secure immunity from the draft call on the ground that he was an alderman, has been ordered to Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., following an induction by order of the Woburn draft board. Mr. Lux recently secured a position as meat inspector in the quartermaster department in Washington, and was to have left for that city on the day he was ordered to camp.

British-Canadian Mission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Sixteen recruits joined the British-Canadian forces at the close of a rally held in Watertown, Mass., on Thursday noon, the speakers being Sergt. J. T. Riddell, Sergt. W. H. Cavan, and Sergt. W. E. Payne, the two latter from the marine corps.

Second Lieut. Thomas W. Crosby has secured more than 250 recruits for the tank service, the men being sent to Gettysburg, Pa., for training in a tank corps. The army recruiting station accepted 29 recruits on Thursday, some of whom were assigned to the Negro stevedore regiments.

Thus far this week, 190 men have been enrolled in the naval reserve force, the splendid opportunities for commissions appealing to the young men. There were seven enlistments in the marine corps on Thursday.

Salute for Yeowomen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Yeowomen will salute naval officers in the same manner as sailors do, and officers will return the salute, according to orders issued by Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commanding the first naval district. The order is the result of a complaint made by yeowomen that officers frequently failed to recognize their salute.

Vocational Study for Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Plans for an extended study with regard to vocational training of persons who have become incapacitated in the military service are being formulated by the Harvard Bureau of Vocational Guidance, this work being directed toward positions in industrial establishments for soldiers and sailors.

This investigation has the cordial approval of the Massachusetts Accident Board, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the Department of Labor, and other organizations, and it will be conducted by a joint committee from the Harvard Division of Education and the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Roy W. Kelly, director of the bureau and author of a recent book on employment management, will have charge of the investigation.

England, France, and Canada have taken up work of this kind, and with training such as is contemplated by the Harvard bureau, men have learned entirely new trades or recovered their interests and abilities of their own, vocational training having proven one of the greatest features of war work.

ARGENTINA'S POLICY OF NEUTRALITY

Service of the United Press Associations
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Continuation of Argentina's policy of neutrality was emphasized in President Irigoyen's message, which was read by Vice-President Luna yesterday afternoon at the opening of the Fifty-seventh Congress.

President Irigoyen is en route to Patagonia to inspect the Government's oil properties.

ELECTRICAL GOODS TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Special Agent R. A. Lundquist, investigator for the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, will visit Boston shortly to confer with those to whom his work has a special value. Mr. Lundquist has for over a year been engaged in a survey of the markets of the Far East for the purpose of learning their possibilities in connection with the sale of American electrical goods. He is due in the city on May 20, and will remain but one day, making his headquarters at the office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1801 Customhouse. Ansel R. Clark, the bureau's district office manager, is arranging a schedule of conferences extending throughout the day. A dinner will be tendered to Mr. Lundquist in the evening by the Electrical Board.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, Ont.—London has started to organize all Canadian cities and municipalities to secure government insurance for Canadians serving overseas along similar lines to the plan followed in the United States.

The fact has been pointed out that it is unfair that men from Canadian cities, such as London, should be insured, while those from the rural communities who fight side by side with the city men are not. Mayor C. R. Somerville has led the fight to secure government insurance for all, and the campaign will be instituted all over the Dominion.

HAWAIIAN DRY BILL PROGRESS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Prohibition for Hawaii is provided for in a bill just passed by the Senate without a roll-call. It now goes to the House. Senator Sheppard of Texas, in charge of the measure has declared that districts in the islands not dry now by military regulation, were abundantly supplied with liquor.

BREWERS ASKING CURTAILED SALES

Reduction in New York of 30 Per Cent in Beer Sales Is Expected to Wipe Out the Trade in Liquor for Home Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—What is known as the "growler" trade is the particular avenue of the saloon's approach to the people which is expected to be most seriously affected by the order of the brewers to the saloon proprietors in this city that they must curtail the sale of beer at least 30 per cent. "Growler" trade designates liquor sold to be consumed off the premises.

The saloon keeper delights in fostering the impression that this traffic is a convenience, serving more especially the "poor workingman" than any other class of saloon patrons. But in these days the tin pail with which the workman's wife, son or daughter is supposed to visit the saloon in preparation for the evening meal has been largely superseded by the cardboard containers generously provided by the saloons, and the use of these containers is not at all restricted to the workman.

Now the "growler" trade, and all classes served by it, is to bear the heavy brunt of the beer rationing edict—an edict which has caused one pro-liquor newspaper to exclaim in surprise:

"This is the first time the term 'rationing system' has ever been applied to the supply of liquids for drinking purposes among civilians. The significance of it may easily be imagined when it is observed that the brewers themselves make use of the phrase in their announcements to the trade."

The increase in prices and the reduction in size of pints and glasses which the "conservation" order issued by the brewers will make necessary is expected to crowd the "growler" trade to the wall, thus depriving the working classes, if the saloon men are to be believed, of the beer which they need to keep them strong and able workers.

The word "conservation" is also used by the brewers in their announcement. Smaller glasses and short pints are to be regarded as evidences of the conservation movement, co-operation in which is to show the saloon keeper's patriotism.

"Federal regulations have placed a limitation upon our product," says the announcement by George Ehret. "This means that we must reduce our brewing 30 per cent compared with last year, thus necessitating a proportionate reduction in our sales. Our sales for April and for the first 10 days of May have not been curtailed to the designated 30 per cent, and this compels an immediate readjustment of our business dealings with you."

"Unless our customers by drastic control of the situation themselves voluntarily bring about the required curtailment within one week from date we will be forced to put into effect some form of a rationing system whereby all will be cut down proportionately to the output we are allowed under federal regulations."

"There must be an immediate and considerable decrease in your beer sales, and conservation of beer must receive your immediate attention, otherwise you will compel us to make deliveries to you strictly on a ration basis. We suggest that you reduce the size of your glasses and your pints. Glasses have already been reduced from 11 to seven ounces, and now a further reduction will be made, or the price will be doubled from 5 to 10 cents, for a 'small beer.' The price for a 'pint' is now 25 cents, and doubling that, the saloon men believe, would be equivalent to wiping out the container trade almost altogether."

Even if beer were sold by weight, as is talked of in some quarters, the new restrictions, it is believed, will reduce the consumption of beer in the home almost to nothing; that is, one is not to question the inference of the saloon men that the bulk of home consumption is distributed among the workingmen.

Saloon keepers say that the three increases in taxes on beer, declared by the Government since the war began, have wiped out most of their profits.

COAL IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—A large amount of Montreal capital has recently gone into the coal industry in New Brunswick, and the resulting development has served vastly to increase the output of the mines in Queen's County. Today the industry is one of the most important carried on in Eastern Canada. Recent exploitation carried on in Queen's County has convinced the operators that there is an abundance of coal, and plans are being completed for the opening of new mines. A great increase in the output is expected this summer. The coal has proved to be of excellent quality, and the close location of the mines to the markets of Montreal and Quebec assures a ready sale. One company alone operates 10 shafts and produces more than 3000 tons of coal weekly. Miners are receiving from \$8 to \$12 per day, while ordinary laborers are paid \$2.50 per day.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WELLESLEY, Mass.—The primary elections of the Wellesley College 1919 class have taken place. Miss Mary Crane of Piedmont, Cal., will be the senior class president in 1918-19; Miss A. Louise Hunter of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., will be the vice-president. On Saturday Wellesley will hold "Patri-

otic Parade" on the West Playground. There will be a procession of at least 2000 girls, with a band, flags, students on horseback, and members of the faculty. There will be military marching, special gymnastics, dancing and games. The faculty and the seniors will be in caps and gowns, the other classes in suitable costumes. Everybody is asked to come, and help support the Wellesley Unit in France and the Red Cross, to which all the proceeds of the event will go. Special speakers for the occasion will be Miss E. F. Pendleton, president of the college and Leonard Cronkhit of Wellesley Hills.

EXPLANATION OF GAS ADVANCE DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LEOMINSTER, Mass.—John P. T. Kivian, chairman of the special lighting committee of Leominster, demands a satisfactory explanation in regard to the raise in the price of gas, which the Gas and Electric Light Company put into effect April 1. His committee includes Mayor Henry F. Sawtelle and Councilmen F. E. Kinsman, Mr. Kivian said Thursday.

"The committee has been in consultation with Alton E. Adams, who was our counsel when we appealed to the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Commission on previous occasions, relative to the raise in rates for gas, which went into effect April 1. The raise was from \$1.30 a 1000 feet to \$1.45. When the advance was announced an official of the company claimed the company had permission from the State Commission to make the increase. I have talked with the commissioners, and I have found that no such permission was granted, and that the company needed no permission from the commission, but could increase the rate at any time. Action by the commission would follow only after a protest had come from the consumers."

"We know the company will claim high cost of materials, labor, etc., as necessary for making the increase at this time, but we contend they have made another increase which the majority of consumers do not know about, for a law has been made recently establishing the heat standard of gas at 523 British thermal units, where we were formerly getting about 625 units. To all gas which is now used for heating in Leominster has advanced in price as it has decreased in heating power, and the company is getting a gross increase of about 25 per cent."

"The French Baby Fund Campaign Suspended"
BOSTON, Mass.—After raising \$6199.58 in a drive Saturday for the French baby fund, the campaign has been suspended upon the request of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee until a definite working committee satisfactory to the Public Safety Committee is perfected. The French baby fund committee was organized in Boston, April 24.

A statement issued from the Public Safety Committee Thursday was as follows:

"During the past week an active campaign has been made for contribution to the public safety organization called the French Baby Fund. This campaign was called to the attention of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and a careful investigation by the committee satisfied it that there was such a lack of organization among the persons who were interested in collecting the money and in the disposition of money which has been or may be received that the Public Safety Committee felt it necessary to suggest that the solicitation of further funds be discontinued at once and that public meetings in connection with the campaign be abandoned."

"The money which has already been collected will be retained by the Old Colony Trust Company and the People's National Bank for the present, and it is understood that no further action will be taken by those who are interested in the French Baby Fund, either to add to its funds or to dispose of money received, until the committee in charge has become so organized as to meet the approval of the Public Safety Committee."

WORKERS TESTIFY TO PAYING FOR JOBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Five Polish shoe-workers testified before the State Bureau of Immigration on Thursday to paying fees to John S. White, a foreman in a North Abington shoe factory, to obtain employment, the sums paid ranging from \$5 to \$20, though some of the men were said to receive only \$1 a day in wages. J. B. Studley was attorney for Foreman White, and stated that an investigation by the company had failed to substantiate the charges. William P. Mackey, a union official, said the union, which had heard the charges three years ago, had failed to procure evidence to prove them. Bernard J. Rothwell, chairman of the bureau, would not hear Mr. White because his appearance would give him immunity in case he were called before another body.

WOMEN TO REMOVE HATS

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Hereafter when Connecticut members of the Women's Relief Corps hear the "Star-Spangled Banner" sung they will take off their hats. A resolution to that effect was presented by Ada Wittler of Hartford, at the annual convention at the Second Congregational Church today, and was adopted. These officers were elected: Mrs. Hattie E. Brockett, New Haven, president; Mrs. Rose E. Parsons, Waterbury, senior vice-president; Mrs. Annie Batchelder, Ansonia, junior vice-president; Miss Florence Hayden, Meriden, treasurer; Mrs. Augusta Cutler, Mystic, chaplain.

BOSTON READY FOR RED CROSS DRIVE

New England Asked to Subscribe \$7,000,000, but Idea of Exacting Contributions by Assessment or Coercion Decried

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—While New England is called upon by the American Red Cross to subscribe at least \$7,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 expected from the entire country, and Boston is to give \$3,000,000 of New England's share, the chairman of the Metropolitan Boston district points out very clearly that the Red Cross does not wish to impose upon anyone and does not undertake to assess or coerce anyone. Contributions given freely are desired, and the idea of exacting one day's pay toward the fund is not approved by those in charge of the campaign. The Red Cross, being a great democratic movement, naturally does not want either the service or money of any person unless it is given cheerfully.

In Saturday afternoon's parade a great variety of war-time spectacles will be seen. The parade, the committee in charge says, will be the most impressive public showing the Red Cross has ever made in New England. Fifteen or twenty bands will march with the 15,000 people or more in the parade.

Gov. Samuel W. McCall and Mayor Andrew J. Peters will review the marchers.

Red Cross meetings scheduled for today included one at St. Paul's Cathedral at noon, addressed by the Rev. Dr. Hugh Birchhead of Baltimore, and Sergt. Nelson Byrnes of the 20th Royal Hussars. This evening, Col. Cecil G. Williams of the Canadian Overseas Forces and Private K. B. Jopp of the one hundred first field artillery will speak at the Devotion School in Brookline; James Jackson, New England manager of the American Red Cross, at City Hall, Newburyport; Private Arthur Mack of the One Hundred Twenty-second London Battalion at Masonic Hall, Winthrop; the Rev. Dr. Birchhead, at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, and special speakers have been secured to address a meeting in the Norwegian Congregational Church, Roxbury, at 8:30 o'clock.

Those who are to participate in the campaign will meet on Sunday evening in the Colonial Theater to receive final instructions. The speakers will include Grafton D. Cushing, Lt.-Col. Cecil G. Williams and Sergt. Edward B. Creed, one hundred and first infantry.

Monday night a public mass meeting will be held in the Boston Opera House. The meeting will be opened by Grafton D. Cushing, Elliot Wade, vice-chairman of the American Red Cross, will speak of his four months' experience in France, and another speaker will be Hugues LeRoux, editor of Le Matin of Paris, and an officer of the French Legion of Honor.

No Coercion, Says Mayor

City Workers Will Decide for Themselves in Giving to Any Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters made it perfectly clear today that there is to be no coercion of city employees while he is Mayor of Boston. He does not intend to tell any man just what he shall give to the Red Cross or to any other worthy cause which may be presented to the people and the city employee. It was proposed to him that some heads of city departments, in order to make a great showing in the Red Cross drive, might start a rivalry in raising funds and go so far as to ask their employees to give a day's pay.

The Mayor was told that the bad feature of the appointment of committees to carry on the Red Cross work was that they did not appoint citizens who know what workers have to meet in the demands for the actual necessities and how every dollar in these times counts.

The Mayor was told that some city laborers have five or six children depending upon them for support, and that a day's pay taken from them under the circumstances would work actual hardship to such men. It was brought to his attention that in the third Liberty loan drive the committee appointed sub-division chairmen who, in turn, designated solicitors to go from house to house canvassing for the sale of these \$50 and \$100 bonds. Many city employees, recognizing some of the solicitors as democratic ward workers, signed subscriptions for \$100 bonds, and have been since paying the bank \$1 or \$2 installments every week out of their weekly wages.

The Mayor said today: "I am glad to have my attention called to this. I will instruct the heads of the departments that there is to be no coercion. I don't want any man to get after money for the mere purpose of trying to make a better showing than the other. There must be no rivalry in this drive for Red Cross funds in City Hall nor among city employees. I want them to feel free to give as they means will allow them. They are to be the judges of what they can do. If a man cannot give anything because of his circumstances, I do not want him to be compelled to give. I am glad to see this opportunity to make my position clear in this matter."

Red Cross Work Praised

Henry P. Davison Speaks on Its Good Effect in France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Soon after his arrival from France, on Thursday, Henry P. Davison, chief of the American Red Cross, appeared unexpectedly at a luncheon of the Merchants Asso-

ciation, and in an address declared: "We are at war and we are at war for our lives. The situation is serious, but we are going to win the war." This sentiment evoked the heartiest applause of any that was voiced during the speech-making, all of which praised the work of the Red Cross as an agency helping to cement the alliance between the United States and England, France and Italy.

William C. Reed, chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, which is to raise \$25,000,000 in Greater New York toward the \$100,000,000 Red Cross fund, Mr. Hughes Leroux, member of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mrs. August Belmont, special Red Cross commissioner, described Red Cross work, appealed for wholehearted support for it, and paid glowing tributes to the courage shown by the men at the front. Mr. Davison said it was impossible to describe the effect of the American people's friendship upon the French people, as expressed through the Red Cross.

The meeting enlisted the support of the great body of business men of the city, preliminary to the opening of the campaign next week, and on Saturday night President Wilson himself is expected to address a mass meeting of all classes of citizens in the Metropolitan Opera House.

At least 75,000 persons, about 20,000 of whom will be women, will march in the Red Cross parade here on Saturday afternoon. About 50,000 campaigners are ready to start work in the five borough organizations. In each borough there will be five separate campaigns conducted by canvassing teams among corporations by house to house solicitation. Among industrial workers and among the retail stores, during the last membership campaign, 21,000 names were obtained, but it is hoped that at least 500,000 persons will contribute to this city's quota next week.

Appeal Made to Schools

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An appeal to the teachers and children in all schools of the United States to assist in the second war fund drive of the Red Cross during the week of May 20, was issued today by Philander F. Claxton, Federal Commissioner of Education.

AMERICAN MISSION IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A delegation of representative American citizens, headed by Mr. Charles Belmont Davis, has recently arrived in the United Kingdom on the invitation of the British Government. The party, which includes several women, and representatives of labor in America, will be given every opportunity of seeing different phases of war work in Great Britain, and a very full program has been arranged for them by the Ministry of Information. The first day's program included a visit to Port Sunlight, where the delegates were entertained by the Hon. William Hume Lever, in the absence of his father, Lord Leverhulme. Mrs. Belinda Scott, president of the Straw Hat Trimmers and Operatives Union, one of the delegates, addressed about 1500 women workers in the dining hall, and in the course of her remarks assured the British workers that American women meant to see the war right through to the finish, no matter what the difficulties. Prof. Arthur O. Lovejoy, professor of philosophy at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and Mr. James Wilson, president of the Patternmakers' League of North America, also addressed the workers.

The party afterward left for Birmingham, en route for London, where they had the opportunity of inspecting large munition factories. The delegates have been generous in their expressions of appreciation of Great Britain's effort in the war, and they hope to be able to increase the enthusiasm of the American people when they return to the United States.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—This afternoon the Student Government Association has its annual party at which elections for all organizations and classes will be announced. The incoming officers will be welcomed to their places by the outgoing officers. Miss Dorothy Blood, president of student government, presides. The Juniors, sophomores and freshmen will vote on their nominees for classes' offices at the end of the day, the results to be announced at the party. After the announcement of elections, supper will be served on the lawn, and step-singing will follow. Miss Louise F. Beckwith of Stafford Springs, Conn., will lead the singing. At noon the seniors and freshmen have preliminaries in military drill, for track. Thursday afternoon the preliminaries in baseball throw and hop-step and jump were run off. The following girls are admitted to finals: In baseball throw, Misses Ruth Daland, senior; Mildred E. Gordon, Ruth Sherburne, Carrie Jones, Juniors, and Margaret Underhill, freshmen; in hop-step and jump, Misses Eleanor Reilly, senior, and Mary Klein, Ruth Sherburne, Mary Corburn, Eunice Clark, Juniors. Tomorrow afternoon the track meet is to be held, at which will be awarded the song, track, field day and tennis cups. The song, field day and tennis cups are now held by the junior class, and the track cup by last year's seniors, 1917.

VERMONT CITIES SEE DRY BENEFITS

Great Reduction in Arrests and Other Advantages Are Evident in Burlington and St. Albans Under No-License

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt.—For the first time in 11 years this city is experiencing the beneficial effects of prohibition. For the first time in 10 years St. Albans also, is under dry conditions and in both cities there is a marked decrease in the number of arrests and a reduction in the trial lists in their respective courts of more than two-thirds.

That is what no-license is doing for two of the principal cities of the Green Mountain State. Burlington voted dry this year for the first time since 1907 and St. Albans voted the same for the first time since 1908.

Burlington, a city of between 22,000 and 25,000 inhabitants, has had no license every year, excepting in 1907, since the local option law went into effect in 1903. On that year the majority for license in Burlington was 1760. This year it went into the "no" column with a majority of 292 votes. This majority in a large measure was due to the women of the city, who held great mass meetings in various parts of the city, in behalf of the temperance movement. The women taxpayers in Vermont have a limited franchise which enables them to vote on any matter pertaining to their respective city or town at their local elections. This year was the first year that they were permitted to use their new power and about one-quarter of the eligibles paid their taxes and voted.

Already the poor department has been relieved of some of the demands which were made upon it for years and many merchants have been paid money to settle back grocery bills with the money that formerly went to the saloon. One grocery man said that he was paid more than \$200 in the first week of the dry regime that he had never expected to see.

Burlington's city court record shows that for the first week under no-license only two arrests were made for intoxication, while on the week preceding, when the city was wet, there were five arrests for the same offense, besides several others on charges that had resulted from the use of liquor.

St. Albans' court record tells the same kind of a story. For the first week under no-license there was only one case of intoxication and one breach of the peace case, which was the direct result of intoxicants. The preceding week, the last week of license, there were six cases on the list.

St. Albans is farther away from licensed places than Burlington, and unless a St. Albans' citizen goes to Rouses Point, New York, or to Winoski, the neighbor of Burlington, no liquor is obtainable. Two hotels in St. Albans have closed because of the dry vote, and this is considered to be to the advantage of the city.

Vermont politics this year will be based upon the National Prohibition Amendment, the elections coming in September and November, respectively, and the question every Vermonter is asking is "How does he stand on the Prohibition Amendment question?"

Comfort and Satisfaction

grace the board when well chosen meat and drink preside at table.

Postum

as the table drink, so well fulfills the beverage mission of the well ordered meal that its friends are many and still multiply.

"There's a Reason"

Help Hoover save wheat—
Eat Cream of Rye
delicious in a dozen ways
You will enjoy it served in many ways
Recipes on the package—your grocer has it.
MINNEAPOLIS CEREAL CO. INC. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY AND PENSURST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—"The house itself was built of fair and strong stone, not affecting so much any extraordinary kind of firmness as an honorable representing of a firm stateliness." Sir Philip Sidney doubtless was thinking of his own home of Penshurst when he wrote these lines in his "Arcadia" when staying with his sister, Mary, Countess of Pembroke, at Wilton. Penshurst was 200 years old when it came into the Sidney family's possession in the reign of Edward VI. It still stands in fair Kentish country, the most complete example of a feudal home to survive the centuries. The great hall has its open hearth with immense andirons bearing the arrow of the Sidney arms, its bricked and tiled floor, while beyond lies the great state room with its Elizabethan ceiling and gold screen embroidered with pearls, rich in associations of the Tudor Queen and the star of her court, Sir Philip Sidney. The Sidneys, with the Raleighs, the Drakes, the Greys and other famous names, formed the aristocracy of that new England which had arisen with the Reformation and which gave such luster and fame to the reign of Elizabeth. Not to England only, but to the European world of the Seventeenth Century, the Sidney family gave that noblest example of chivalry, who epitomized in his own gallant meteoric career, the qualities of soldier, poet and statesman—Sir Philip Sidney.

It is the story of Philip Sidney's life which seems most intimately to belong to the great Tudor house in which he spent his childhood and those rare intervals which he snatched from state and court duties in after years. There were other Sidneys to add, by their achievements, their virtues and their misfortunes to the traditions of Penshurst, but Philip was called to play his part, a short one though it was, at one of the most momentous periods of the world's history, at a time when the possibilities of Columbus' discovery had begun to stir in the European consciousness and Europe itself furnished the battle ground for that struggle for freedom of conscience which followed immediately on the wake of the Reformation. As in those early Italian pictures, in which the background is provided by the delicate outline of some old castle in a dainty southern landscape, so in the story of Philip Sidney's life, "Penshurst," the peace and dignity of an English home are felt, in some fundamental way, to account for its courage and truthfulness. Of Philip's childhood, his cousin Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, has borne this testimony: "Though I lived with him and knew him from a child, yet I never knew him other than a man; with such staidness of mind, lovely and familiar gravity, as carried grace and reverence above greater years; . . . which eminence by nature and industry made his worthy father style Sir Philip in my hearing, though I unseen, lumen familie sum (light of the household)."

The closer it is possible to keep to Fulke Greville's Treatise on his cousin's life and on contemporary affairs, and to the letters of Hubert Languet to Philip and the few that have survived from him to his Huguenot friend, the better the story, and the more copious that Elizabethan prose of which Greville was a master. Quotations in this article will be plentiful and for them no apologies will be made, nor for a somewhat rambling and haphazard narrative.

Years of schooling at Shrewsbury under Master Ashton, followed by three years or more at Christchurch, Oxford, where Richard Hakluyt, William Camden and Fulke Greville were his contemporaries, finished Philip Sidney's education in England. In the year 1572, a special mission to the court of Charles IX was intrusted by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Lincoln, and in the Earl's retinue Philip crossed to France with a permit to remain three years on the Continent to make himself familiar with foreign languages. He carried with him a special letter of introduction from the Earl of Leicester to Mr. Francis Walsingham, the English Ambassador at the Court of France, recommending his nephew to his care as one who was "young and raw," and who no doubt would find "the demeanors of the people somewhat strange and new to him." Philip had not been many months in Paris before the massacre of the St. Bartholomew interrupted the treacherous gaiety of the marriage festivities of Henry of Navarre with the sister of the French King. During this, the only visit which Philip Sidney ever paid to Paris, he had occasion at the court functions to become acquainted with Navarre and immediately to do with all men, even enemies such as Mendoza, as soon as news of the massacre reached England instructions were sent to Walsingham for passports to be obtained for Philip and his attendants, that he might be sent speedily out of France. He traveled to Lorraine under the care of Dr. Watson, Dean and afterwards Bishop of Winchester, and from Lorraine to Frankfurt. Here the meeting occurred with Hubert Languet, the Burgundian professor at Padua University until he heard of the new faith from Melancthon. Fulke Greville speaks of the origin and manner of this friendship, which was to prove a lasting one. Languet, a man "wise by the conjunction of practice in the world, with that well-grounded Theory of Books, and much valued at home; . . . in Frankfurt he settled, Lodged he in Wechsels house, the Printer of Frankfurt, where Sir Philip in travail chancing likewise to become a guest, this ingenious old man's fulness of knowledge, travelling as much to be delivered from abundance by teaching, as Sir Philip's rich nature, and industry thirsted to be taught, and nurtured. It may please the reader to observe that . . . even when

diversity of years, course of life, and fortunes, enforced these dear friends to divide, there yet passed such a continual course of intelligence by letters from one of them to another, as in their house (if they be lost) there be buried many delicate images . . . because in this excellent mould of their friendship, the greatest business of Estate were so mixed with the sweet remissions of ingenious good will as men might easily discern in them that wisdom, and love in good spirits have great affinity together."

From Frankfurt, Languet and Philip Sidney went to Vienna, where Languet had received an appointment in the entourage of Augustus, the Elector of Saxony. Here Philip was introduced to the Austrian Court and became acquainted under Languet's tuition with the various aspects of political affairs in Europe and with many men taking a prominent part in them. After a few months spent in Vienna, Sidney set out on horseback for Venice. It was November, 1573, and on the 19th of that month Languet wrote him from Vienna reproaching Sidney for not having written on the journey, and Sidney answers that he "met literally no one who was going toward Vienna," and asks his careful friend if he will agree "to hold converse by letters once a week." At that time Philip did not intend remaining in Venice any length of time, but the republic, at that period the neutral ground of Europe where men of all races, creeds and political convictions could meet, proved extremely attractive to him. Languet had given him an introduction to the French Ambassador, Du Ferrier, and from him Sidney learned of the proceedings at the Council of Trent at which the Ambassador had represented his master, Charles IX.

In December, he writes to Languet that he is going to Padua in a fortnight's time and that in the spring he intends to travel into Poland, Bohemia and Saxony with the Count of Hannau, and that then he will see Languet, which will give him much more delight "than all the magnificent magnificences of all these magni-



Sir Philip Sidney, from engraving by N. Robinson of Zuccheri's portrait at Penshurst

coes." He asks Languet to send him "by the hand of some trader" "Plutarch's works in French, if they are to be bought in Vienna." There is more talk of books in the letter and then Sidney tells of "the many rumours" going about in Venice of fresh leagues between "the Turk and the Venetians, or between the Turk, the Queen of England, the King of Poland, and your Elector of Saxony. Are you not amused that we Saxons begin to moselemize?" He adds: "Sidney's interest in political affairs never relaxed, whether in the retirement of Padua or among the magnificences of Venice. While in the latter city he heard of the news of the complete overthrow of Count Lewis, the brother of William of Orange, by the Spanish general Davila. This was a dire incident of the great movement for religious freedom in the Netherlands which was causing Philip of Spain to turn his attention from the Turk and throw the might of his empire against the heretics of his Belgian provinces. At the time, therefore, when Sidney was on the Continent, fitting himself for what he always intended should be his life work—the advancement of the cause of the reformed religion by the promotion of unity among its adherents and the destruction of its enemies—Europe was threatened by two great dangers, the Turkish invasion and the ambition and craft of Spain backed by Rome. The victory of Lepanto had a few years before struck a great blow to the prestige of the Turk, but the potentates of Europe still regarded him as a formidable foe. Sidney, with that acumen which won him the praise and regard of so great a man as William of Orange, saw that the real danger lay in the pretensions to arbitrary power over the independence of peoples made by Spain and her ecclesiastical ally. Sidney's effort throughout his short career was to endeavor to persuade Elizabeth and her statesmen that the policy which England was called on to adopt was that of combined action with the Continental Protestants against their common enemy. But Elizabeth turned a deaf ear most of the time, and her



Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, from engraving in Lodge's 'Portraits'

statesmen showed a caution which did not allow of the policy of prompt decision which Sidney's ardent temperament and enthusiasm, coupled with his foresight, demanded.

It was very difficult, apparently, to convince the English of Spain's intentions. Languet writes to Sidney: "If that which you write, of the

Frankfort, to place it in a frame and fix it in a conspicuous place. When I had done this, it appeared to me to be so beautiful, and so strong to resemble you, that I possess nothing which I value more. Master Vulcubius is so struck with its elegance that he is looking for an artist to copy it. The painter has represented you sad and thoughtful. I should have been better pleased if your face had worn a more cheerful look when you sat for the painting. Farewell."

In the autumn of 1576 the throne of Austria had passed from the throned Maximilian to his son Rudolph, who was not long in showing himself a worthy exponent of the history of the Sixteenth Century Spain. It was at this juncture that Elizabeth sent her young courtier Sidney on a mission to Vienna, to congratulate the new Emperor on his accession to the throne. Fulke Greville says, and it is characteristic of him, that "to improve that journey and make it a real service to his Sovereign he procured an Article to be added to his Instructions which gave him scope (as he passed) to salute such German Princes, as were interested in the cause of our Religion, or their own native liberty." Greville went on to remark that "long breath'd nation proves commonly a work of steel yet he quickly stirred up their cautious and slow judgments" to a realization of the political situation.

On Feb. 23, 1577, Sidney reached Prague, where the Emperor Rudolph in his capacity of King of Bohemia was then staying. Two years previously he has assisted with Languet at the opening of the Bohemian Diet, when the Emperor Maximilian had promised the Bohemians entire religious freedom; but with the advent of Rudolph to the throne the aspect of affairs had changed, as Languet, who met Sidney at Heidelberg, had time to inform him on their ride to the Bohemian capital. They arrived there on Maundy Thursday, and on Easter Monday the English envoy was received in audience.

And then occurred probably the most remarkable episode known in the annals of diplomacy. Having presented his letters, Sidney recited Elizabeth's compliments and congratulations, expressing her wish to be as united in friendship with the son as she had been with the father, Maximilian. Sidney laid stress on the

great responsibility which rested with the young King as one of the greatest sovereigns in Europe and besought him to follow in the footsteps of his great father. In Elizabeth's name he warned him against wars proceeding from the unwise counsels of turbulent courtiers. Gradually, he entered upon that part of the message which doubtless had been decided upon after lengthy deliberations between Languet and himself. He pointed to the evil influences which were gaining ground in the Austrian Court and implored the Emperor to rouse himself to the dangers which were threatening from "the fatal conjunction of Rome's undermining superstitions with the commanding forces of Spain." An eye witness states that the Emperor and his proud courtiers were filled with such amazement at the young Ambassador's words, that he remained totally silent, and that he, taking advantage of the surprise, continued earnestly to impress on them the need for action since no natural advantages, no geographical position, not even their own soldiers, could protect the great German commonwealth from the dangers which were threatening and every day growing more formidable. Sidney then put forward his scheme for the formation of a league of all the nations who cared for their freedom. He urged that the only safety lay "in a bond of conscience for the protection of religion and liberty." The Emperor then replied. He thanked Queen Elizabeth for her congratulations and expressed his wish to live in friendly relations with her, but as to the course in which he should steer the ship of State, he said haughtily that it would be shown him by God, who had ever been the protector of his Empire. Sidney's appeal he left unanswered. In the Ambassador's dispatch to Walsingham on leaving Vienna he described Rudolph as treacherous and "extremely Spaniolated."

Sidney's diplomatic tour closed with a visit to the Prince of Orange. The Ambassador met the Prince at Geertruidenberg and went on with him to Breda, where was the Princess (Louise de Coligny). Sidney's stay was of only three or four days, but he made the impression on William of Orange which resulted in his sending advice to Elizabeth by Fulke Greville that, "if he could judge Her Majesty had one of the ripest and greatest counsellors of Estate in Sir Philip Sidney that at this day lived in Europe."

Absorption in the affairs of Europe did not prevent Sir Philip Sidney from giving his encouragement and financial support to the expeditions which Frobenius and others were organizing to the New World. Apart from his own natural interest in a movement which had the approbation of his father, Sir Henry Sidney, and of his powerful uncles, the Earls of Warwick and Leicester, he recognized, and this is remarkable, that the New World would in some way provide for the needs of the cause nearest his heart, the cause of the Reformed religion. In a letter to Languet, written in 1577, in which he describes the incidents of Frobenius's voyage in the northwest, and his discovery of some metal which it was thought would prove precious, he asks his friend to send him particulars as to the most convenient method of working ores. "Remember so to write as that you may justify the great reputation in which you are held here; for, unless you forbid it, I shall show your letter to the Queen. The thing is really important, and it may probably, at some time or other, be of use to the professors of true religion." Forty years later the Mayflower had set sail

for the free shores of the New World. In 1585 the great crisis in European affairs, which Sidney had long foreseen, was hastened by the assassination of the Prince of Orange. It became perfectly clear to the Queen and her counselors that if England was going to prevent some of the untoward consequences that threatened, she must act immediately. In the spring of that year a delegation from the Low Countries presented themselves at the French Court to ask for support for their country against the armies of the Duke of Parma, but they soon perceived that no aid was to be expected from that quarter. They then turned to the English Queen for support, and crossing the channel were received in audience at Greenwich. While warlike preparations were entered upon for the dispatching of an English force to the Netherlands, Philip, who held to his opinion that the way to attack Spain was either by carrying war into the enemy's own country, or by interfering with the supply of gold which she derived from the West Indies, resolved on the organization of an expedition on a large scale against the Spanish settlements abroad. During the whole summer he devoted his whole energies, as well as his scant resources, to the equipment of the fleet which was to sail under Drake's orders to strike at Spain by "fetching away their Golden Fleece." Sidney's intention of sailing with Sir Francis Drake, in the expedition which he had taken the lion's share in organizing, is mentioned by his father-in-law, Sir Francis Walsingham, who accounts for it by stating that Sidney had reason to believe that Elizabeth once more intended to balk him of his ambition for active service. The episode of his attempted escape from England on Drake's flagship is told fully by Fulke Greville, who states that finally "a Peer of this Realm" arrived from the Court at Plymouth, carrying "in the one hand grace and the other thunder. The grace being an offer of instant employment under his Uncle, then going General into the Low Countries." Sidney would gladly have demurred against this, continues Greville, but for fear of staying the whole fleet, he yielded and was appointed Governor of Flushing.

The story so familiar to every one of Sir Philip Sidney, wounded on the field at Zutphen, handing his water bottle to a soldier, with the words, "thy necessity is greater than mine," is known the world over and provides the touch which completes the character of the perfect gentle knight, of the "man fit for Conquest, Plantation, Reformation, or what Action soever is greatest or hardest among men: with all such a lover of Mankind and Goodness, that whosoever had any real parts, in him found comfort, par-

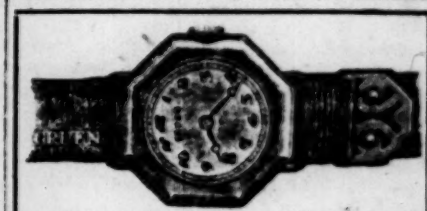
ticipation, and protection to the uttermost of his power. . . . "This was it which, I profess, I loved dearly in him," wrote Fulke Greville, "and still shall be glad to honour in the great men of this time; I mean, that his heart and tongue went both one way, and so with every one that went with the Truth, as knowing no other kindred, parties or end."

ONTARIO GAS ORDER PROTEST
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Canadian Bureau

BRANTFORD, Ont.—Leading manufacturing interests of eight counties met in this city to protest against the order of the Ontario Government prohibiting the use of natural gas by factories in the province, and conserving the whole supply for domestic use. According to the general opinion expressed at the convention, it will require 150,000 additional tons of coal to take the place of gas, which would cause considerable congestion of the already over-taxed transportation facilities of the country. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Government and point out the disadvantages of the order and, if possible, have its terms modified or rescinded altogether.

STAFF POSITIONS IN CANADA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—General Hughes, Inspector of military forces in Western Canada, has announced that in the future only officers and N. C. O's, who have seen active service in France will be given staff positions. Since this policy was adopted a few days ago, a number of staff officers, who have been holding positions since 1914, have been relieved of their duties.



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VALUE OF MAIL TUBES ASSERTED

Members of Congressional Commission Which Investigated Service Urged Passage of Bill for Government Ownership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An amendment in the Post Office Appropriation Bill now pending before the United States Senate authorizes the Postmaster-General to take over and operate the tubes in any of these cities after July 1, 1918, the pneumatic-tube systems now under contract with the Post Office Department in the cities of New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis. The amendment provides that before taking over and operating the tubes in any of these cities the Postmaster-General shall be made whereby the Post Office Department shall be relieved of the payment of any license or franchise tax to any of these cities during the time of government operation.

The conditions under which the tubes are to be taken over are amplified in the following paragraphs of the amendment:

"There shall be paid for said properties not more than \$4,432,622, the exact amount to be determined as follows: On or before July 1, 1918, from available data and information and such additional investigation as it may deem necessary to make, the Interstate Commerce Commission shall ascertain, determine, and report to the Postmaster-General the actual value of the said properties in each of the said cities to be taken over by the Postmaster-General, taking into consideration the nature, character, and condition of the franchises, patent licenses, and the titles to the properties in each of said cities.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission shall also report to the Postmaster-General a plan of amortization for the payment of the amount to be determined by it as the value of the said properties, in no event to exceed \$4,432,622, under which not less than \$476,000 per annum shall be applied to the payment of the principal and interest at 4 per centum per annum for a sufficient period of years to pay the owners of the tube properties the amount so determined by the commission."

This amendment and the authorization it carries for Government ownership and operation of the tubes in these cities is contrary to the expressed wishes of the Postmaster-General in this connection. As is now well known Mr. Burleson contends that the tube system as a means of transmitting mails is both uneconomical and inefficient. This contention is contrary to the findings of the commission of Congress appointed to make a thorough investigation and whose findings were such as to warrant the recommendation made in the pending amendment. This commission, of which Senator Weeks of Massachusetts and Senator Bankhead of Alabama were members, firmly believe that it is to the interest of the public service to maintain the tube system in these cities.

The question came up for debate in the Senate on Tuesday and Senators Lodge and Weeks of Massachusetts took occasion to challenge the position which the Postmaster-General has taken in connection with the tubes. They stated that business interests in Boston fully endorsed the findings of the Congressional Commission and that the same was true of the other cities in which the tubes were operated. It was shown by Senator Wadsworth of New York that the tests as to speed on which the Postmaster-General based his conclusions were made either on Sunday or at five o'clock in the morning when the conditions of surface traffic were such as to render comparison of no value whatever.

Senator Bankhead admitted that on the best authority of expert engineers a saving of \$115,000 a year might be made to the United States Government by the substitution of automobile surface trucks for the tube system but he pointed out that the conditions were such in these cities that for at least two months in the year surface traffic was so difficult that there would be great delay in delivery of first class mail. This, he contended, would be most unfavorable to the business interests of these cities.

GERMAN BANKING AFTER THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—An interesting light on the views held in competent quarters in Germany on the financial outlook in that country after the war is afforded by some remarks in an article entitled, "The War Balances of the Banks," in a recent issue of the *Vossische Zeitung*. The writer calls attention to the fact that both the Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft and the Nationalbank für Deutschland have placed on reserve all the profits from their sales of securities (owing to their appreciation during the war) and from their participation in banking syndicates—an example that will probably be followed by other large banks. These and other items of profit the banks are leaving untouched during the war, and in spite of greatly increased earnings are not raising their dividends above the pre-war level.

"This policy," says the writer, "seems to be an eminently wise one. The industrial war-boom is approaching its end, and the companies, whose shares rose in sympathy with it, are now to be subjected to a trying ordeal. There are other uncertainties in the situation, depending on the nature of the peace which will be concluded. The assumption, on which once so much was built, that we could demand

indemnities from our opponents for our war expenditure, has now for some time past been abandoned. We must, therefore, insist all the more energetically upon obtaining compensation for the losses which have been inflicted upon our investments and undertakings abroad. Out of a sheer rage for destruction. What the result of this demand will be, however, we cannot yet say; any more than of the claims for outstanding accounts, amounting to milliards of marks, put forward by German firms which did business in enemy countries. What is happening in Russia shows clearly how unwise it would be to expect anything; even should the reports which reach us from that country be exaggerated, yet there can be no doubt that it will be very difficult to preserve the German capital invested in private undertakings in the Russian Empire from serious losses. All these are sound reasons—and they are not the only ones—why the large banks should form large reserves to provide against the losses which the winding up of the war may bring in its train.

"Another reason for the exercise of caution on the part of the banks," the article continues, "is the fact that during the war a far larger part of the nation's capital has been tied up with them than previously, in spite of the amounts subscribed to war loans; and this money will be withdrawn for productive purposes as soon as the war is over. Fortunately, these deposits are largely in the form of government bonds, which will make the task of returning them considerably easier. The return from state control to freedom of private enterprise must be effected gradually in the 'transition period,' if the banks are to be able to liquidate all the credit accounts in which they have involved themselves, directly or indirectly, for assisting in the financing of the war; and the first requisite is that the State should gradually settle its large floating liabilities. This it can do only by the successful flotation of loans; and for this again it depends on the assistance of the banks; which is all the more reason why these should seek to make their position as strong as possible."

INCREASED NATIONAL WEALTH OF BULGARIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—In a recent dispatch to the *Wirtschaftszeitung der Zentralmächte* a Sofia correspondent writes that there has been a striking increase in the national wealth of the Bulgarian people during 1917. If the director of Bulgarian statistics was right in estimating this wealth at 10 milliards of leva before the war, the increase must have been a tenth in this one year. The farmer is obtaining today about three times the price for foodstuffs which he obtained in normal times, while in some articles such as meat and eggs, the increase is even greater. The export of foodstuffs has not developed as much as was expected, partly owing to transport difficulties, but the home demand has risen considerably, owing to the presence of German troops and numerous aliens; and while the town population is suffering certain hardships in the matter of food supplies, the agricultural population has become much more prosperous, and has extricated itself from debt.

The surplus wealth accumulated in this and other ways sought for an investment, and as the Government had not as yet issued any war loans or imposed war profits taxes, there was a great rush to found new companies, and banks, mercantile companies and industrial undertakings of all kinds sprang up like mushrooms. While the largest Bulgarian banks had previously had a nominal capital of almost 20,000,000 marks, new ones were founded with a capital of 30,000,000 to 50,000,000. As a typical case may be mentioned one of a banking company which was floated for 30,000,000, and to which subscriptions immediately poured in to the extent of 140,000,000. It was then decided to fix the original capital at 50,000,000; and the new shares rose in a few days from 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 and 250,000,000.

A great part of the increase in Bulgarian national wealth will be permanent, especially as the Government has so far met its war expenditure entirely from foreign credits. The State also has prospects of increasing its wealth considerably, partly by the appropriation of unclaimed land in the newly conquered districts, partly by improvements in the country's communications, due largely to the labors of the German troops in Old and New Bulgaria. In spite of the wealth of capital in the country, however, the best judges are still of the opinion that the cooperation of foreign capital is necessary for the proper development of Bulgarian industry and commerce on the administrative and technical sides, and that an effort should be made to attract German capital into the country before it is diverted to Russia. In any case Bulgaria's military-political alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary has stimulated her economic activities to an extent quite undreamed-of, and the mechanical improvements which have been made under German direction, particularly by the German troops, will be of lasting benefit to the country.

ONE CHAMBER GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Another referendum on the question of abolishing the Legislative Council (the Upper House) in Queensland and the introduction of the initiative and referendum policy were indicated as probable future moves by the Queensland Labor Government in an interview granted to a representative of the Melbourne *"Argus"* by Mr. T. J. Ryan, Premier of Queensland, while on his way to speak on behalf of the Labor Party in the South Queensland elections.

FARM LABOR LACK AS LOCAL PROBLEM

Solution Is Found in Use of Volunteer Workers From Towns and Cities—Schools and Stores Close and Clubs Help

[A previous article dealing with the work of the Department of Agriculture appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 15.]

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Abundant proof has been given in many parts of the country, both last year and this year, of the practicability of supplying emergency farm labor for a county or community by the use of volunteer workers from the towns and cities of that section. The use of high school boys, which began last year under the impulse of the war emergency, has grown into nation-wide proportions. Also, in every part of the land, state and local officers are enforcing the vagrancy laws unrelentingly. The final effect of these combined movements is, first, to get all the man-power of the nation applied to useful work, and second, to divert temporarily to farm work during crop emergencies the man-power of each county or community. This program of the United States Department of Agriculture seeks first of all to solve the farm labor problem, as a local problem, as far as possible. With this effected, supplemental supplies from outside sources can be had without serious difficulty, it is believed.

In a West Virginia county where the tomato crop was very heavy last year, no outside help could be obtained for the harvest. The county agent urged the town people to volunteer for tomato picking, in order to assist in conserving the nation's food supplies, and also in order to promote their own local prosperity—for it was evident that the county would lose the bulk of one of its important revenues producing crops if help was not obtained quickly. Appeals were made through the newspapers and personally. The response was generous and immediate. Automobile owners loaned their cars to the "transportation committee"; town people were carried out to the farms each morning and back home at night, and the crop was saved.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., is confident the farm labor problem of its adjacent agricultural territory has been solved this year by the efforts of the Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, other local clubs and the Luzerne County Farm Bureau. In February the Chamber of Commerce called a joint meeting of all the clubs of the city and the County Farm Bureau. About 300 farmers attended, and a week later at a second and similar meeting 600 farmers were present, from every part of the county. The business men proposed to canvass the city and all the towns of the county and secure from men of past farm experience pledges to work on farms as crop necessities require this summer and fall. The farmers agreed to use this labor. Each party was actuated by a patriotic desire to produce as much food as possible in that county, because food is needed to help win the war and, secondarily, by a desire to maintain his individual prosperity.

The 3700 farmers of the county were divided into groups of five, each group being composed of neighboring farms. The chairman of each group ascertained and reported the exact labor needs of his four associates and himself. The 740 reports, classified and compiled at the Chamber of Commerce, showed the number of workers each individual farmer and each farming community in the county will need at various times during the summer and fall. Meanwhile a survey was being made of the city and towns and an emergency farm labor supply being enrolled. Finally the transportation committee worked out a "time-table," as it were, and now the plan is operating in a very effective and business-like way, the town volunteers being called for service as needed, and sent out to farms in automobiles which are loaned for this purpose by their owners.

Early this spring factory employees in Hagerstown, Md., were given blanks for farm reserve enrollment. When filled, these blanks gave the name, address, present employment, age and farm experience of the individual and his promise to work for short periods if necessary to get in the crops in that community at wages with free board and lodging. When the factories had been canvassed, the volunteers were classified and card indexed, arrangements for transportation made, and the committee was ready for calls for farm help.

Cumberland County, New Jersey, organized a "junior industrial army" last year. The county agent ascer-

tained from each farmer his probable labor needs for the season. By organizing and making available an emergency supply of local labor, he experienced at no time last year calls considerably in excess of that local supply. The maximum excess was a demand for 200 men more than could be secured from home volunteers.

At Madison, Wis., parties of citizens went to work at haying, stocking, threshing, etc., last year, and gave to the Red Cross the wages they earned as farm hands. At Madison, La-Crosse, Stevens Point and other Wisconsin towns some of the schools suspended classes and some business houses closed or gave employees temporary leaves so they might help on farms during the rush season.

In Boulder County, Colorado, a county labor exchange was established last year and the local labor situation was handled very effectively. Six branches of the exchange were placed in that number of towns in various parts of the county. Each exchange was conducted by the Commercial Secretary of the town, or by a business man who volunteered for the work. The farmers constantly informed the exchange of their prospective needs, local emergency supplies were summoned as much as possible, and when they were insufficient, outside help was called in.

In Hood River County, Oregon, the schools closed during harvests last year, and in the towns practically all the business houses closed one-half of each day during the rush season. Owners of automobiles and trucks gave the use of their machines to carry workers from the towns to farms. By these means labor difficulties were overcome and the crops saved.

The Denver Commercial Club employed last spring a secretary who spent his entire time placing Denver high school boys on farms. At Glenwood Springs, Col., the schools closed, the shops spared as many men as possible, business houses allowed employees to go to farms temporarily and owners of automobiles have the use of their cars to carry the town people to the farms and back to their homes.

Last year Sunday school classes, in parties of 25 or 30 people, went to the peach orchards in the Lockport (N. Y.) section and helped pick and pack the fruit. All through the orchard counties of New York stores closed in a number of towns and the employees so released from town duties went to work on farms during the harvest rush.

In Athens, Ga., representatives of the extension department of the State Agricultural College conducted a survey a few months ago for the purpose of determining the wastage of strength that could be turned from the town to the farm. This acid test was applied: "Is this work of war value? Can the man now doing this non-essential work do valuable work on a farm?" On that basis it was reported that between 300 and 500 men were uselessly employed from a war-winning standard in that town of 20,000 people; that the non-essential house servants alone—that is, the servants in excess of one to a family—could furnish the labor necessary for cultivating land that, at a moderate yield, should produce 75,000 bushels of corn. A campaign was then instituted to arouse public sentiment so as to cause the agricultural application of all non-essential town labor during the periods of farm help needs in that section.

Thousands of towns and counties throughout the United States have put into effect this year some form of one of these plans. Varying in details, the fundamental features are the same everywhere: to call town people, of past farm experience or qualifications, to farm work, as emergencies require. This, more than any single movement instituted by the United States Department of Agriculture, is relieving the farm labor situation.

DRAFT BILL SENT TO THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House yesterday passed without a record vote the conference report on the bill requiring registration in the draft of youths who have become 21 years of age since June 5 last.

The Senate previously had agreed to the report and after its passage by the House it was sent to the President. As finally agreed to the bill provides that youths registered under it shall be placed at the bottom of the lists of those classes to which they will be assigned and that students now in medical and theological schools shall be exempt from the draft.

ARMY CHAPLAIN BILL PASSES HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate bill providing for the appointment of army chaplains at the ratio of one for each thousand men and increasing the age limit from 40 to 45 years was passed by the House yesterday.

WOMEN'S CLUBS IN CONVENTION

Patriotism the Dominant Note of Biennial Meeting of the General Federation at Hot Springs, Arkansas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Patriotism was the dominant feature of the fourteenth biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which has just adjourned. Discussions of war work and service in the conflict in which the country is now engaged featured every program of the session. Each of the delegates attending the convention took the following oath, administered by Gov. Charles H. Brough of Arkansas, who welcomed the club women to the State: "I do solemnly affirm that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic, and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion, so help me God."

At the opening meeting it was announced that a fund of \$100,000 had been provided for a furlough home for American soldiers in France, of which \$25,000 was contributed by the club women of Texas alone. An additional \$150,000 for this purpose is to be raised. Reports of war work done by states made during the session included the following:

Arkansas—Quota exceeded on every request; turned back 36,000 barrels of flour for the Government and Allies.

Nevada—Unification of work of women's clubs and aid to State Council of Defense.

West Virginia—Local cooperation with cash, meeting every call as it comes.

Colorado—Service to country made the keynote, and answered all calls loyally.

Washington—Quota exceeded in all war activities.

Virginia—Ministering to the boys in the Virginia camps.

District of Columbia—Cooperated in all war work and entertained boys camped there.

Utah—Educational campaign in all war work greatest achievement of clubs.

California—Made good in all calls of the Government.

Texas—Opened and operated recreational canteens in every cantonment town in Texas and furnished the money for the work.

South Dakota—Raising more wheat, and gladly eating cornmeal and oats.

Illinois—Created War Service Commission of State to work in behalf of soldiers; soldiers club at Rockford is biggest achievement.

Pennsylvania—Greatest service in training the leaders for all work.

Oregon—No troop train went through the State without receiving luncheons and Oregon apples.

Ohio—Maintenance of travelers' aid at Camp Sherman, and general war work.

North Dakota—Furnishing grain for soldiers in France while sacrifices are made at home.

Kentucky—Schools for teaching food substitutes established.

New Jersey—Training field and embarkation field for the boys; club home at Camp Dix.

Maryland—Took over food conservation and home economics for government departments.

Massachusetts—New citizens have received much attention.

Mississippi—Secured passage of three bills for general welfare that will reflect in war work.

A message from Charles Evans Hughes said: "We must clean up this fight for humanity. Women have always been champion cleaners. Go to it."

"Our utmost service is to help win the war," Mrs. Cowles said. "All our departments are closely following governmental instructions, but we must be in such a position that the National Government can get into immediate touch with us when there is need for our power and influence, and also that the clubs and federations may work together more efficiently during these crucial war times."

"To organized and unorganized womanhood, the call has gone forth. 'Wake up and work.' That call should ring in the ears of every loyal American. Counting no task too insignificant or arduous, looking not for ease, favor or preference, let us stanchly make our contribution of loyal service. In clarion tones, let it be proclaimed to the world that the General Federation of Women's Clubs solemnly and unreservedly pledges itself anew to support our Government in the war, and to secure a just and lasting peace for all the nations of the earth."

The credentials committee reported that 631 delegates were present the first day; seven officers of the general federation, 38 directors, 39 state presidents, 11 state secretaries, one honorary president, two honorary vice-presidents, 44 state's representatives, with Illinois first with 105 delegates, and Arkansas second with 49, with Missouri being third with 45. One delegate attended from Shanghai, China, representing the Women's Club of Shanghai, which was federated 16 years ago.

The report of the treasurer, Mrs. William B. Young, showed that \$20,900 had been invested in Liberty bonds by the federation, and Mrs. Cowles announced that the board would authorize the purchase of \$5000 more of the third loan.

BOOKSELLERS VOTE AGAINST GERMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The final session of the convention of the American Booksellers Association in this city on Thursday was marked by the adoption of resolutions including one denouncing the teaching of German in public schools as undesirable and pernicious, and advocating the suppression of German language newspapers. It was also voted to demand a minimum discount of 35 per cent from publishers in order to meet the increasing cost of marketing books, and to ask for a partial return privilege from publishers in unsold books.

The following officers were elected: Charles E. Butler, president; John G. Kidd, vice-president; S. S. Hutchinson, second vice-president; Charles E. Lauriat Jr., third vice-president; Frederick G. Melcher, secretary, and Eugene L. Herr, treasurer.

SEA WALL PLANNED ON PONTCHARTRAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Orleans Levee Board has purchased practically the entire frontage on Lake Pontchartrain necessary for the seawall authorized by a state constitutional amendment several years ago. The wall will not be constructed until after the war, however. Two tracts were obtained at auction on the Real Estate Exchange in the succession of Charles Theodore Soniat Du Pontat, and the price was \$39,675. One piece fronts 8600 feet on the lake, with a 354-foot depth; the other 414 on the bayou and 575 feet deep.

A system of parks and drives along the lake front is part of the seawall plan.

SMITH COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Northern Bureau

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The class of 1919 of Smith College gave a carnival on Allen Field, Wednesday evening, instead of having the usual junior promenade and junior frolic. The entertainment consisted of a two-act play in which fairies bewail the devastation of their pleasure grounds in Europe, and, after trying all the warring nations for this misdemeanor, find Germany guilty, and declare the other nations innocent. Dancing of the fairies on the green hillside was a particularly beautiful spectacle. The proceeds of the performance will be used to supply an athletic outfit for an aero squadron.

HARDWICK MEASURE POSTPONED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Hardwick of Georgia has formally abandoned his efforts to prevent compulsory service of Americans overseas. When his bill, introduced last August, to prohibit military commanders from ordering drafted men overseas unless they voluntarily enlist, was called up in the Senate yesterday, he moved that it be indefinitely postponed.

AMERICAN STEAMER TORPEDOED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American steamer *Neches*, a cargo carrier of 7175 tons, was torpedoed and sunk on the night of May 14, or in the early morning hours of May 15, without any fatalities, the Navy Department has announced. The vessel was returning home light and with no soldiers aboard. It is believed she carried a crew of 125 men.

Women's Neckwear

We have arranged for sort of a little (rather a big) Neckwear Party for you—Monday and Tuesday, May 20th and 21st—you're invited to come.

Miss Schallenberger and her several assistants are giving the party in honor of the best known New things which are all "primed up" ready to make their debut at this party—little originalities and "Final Frills" that will add the touch of distinction to Blouse, Frock, Suit or Coat.

Prices—50c, 75c, 95c—and upwards—yes, up to \$15.00— attractiveness not graded by price however—attractiveness in the least expensive—with additional quality in the upward prices—and values you'll be interested in.

Come—make yourself known—you'll enjoy the showing, and we'll enjoy meeting you.

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To those of The Christian Science Monitor readers who are not familiar with the Rosenbaum Linen Store we direct attention at this time to special values to be sold on MONDAY, MAY 20. Please ask for Mr. Milburn.

\$2.65 All Pure Linen Table Damask \$1.88	\$1.98 Full Bleached Seami's Sheets \$1.48	\$1.25 Hemstitched All Linen Towels 95c	\$8.00 Lunch Sets, 13 pieces....\$6.38
70 inches wide—splendid quality linen—every fibre pure flax—a snow white quality.	81x90 inch size—a splendidly made sheet—and of very heavy quality.	Of a very fine quality—imported—a towel that will give excellent service.	All pure linen, real hand-made Madeira sets—exquisitely dainty work.
\$1.88	\$1.48	95c	\$6.38



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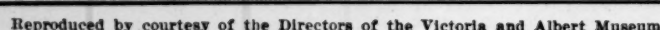
RUGS, CARPETS, FURNITURE, PORTIERES, CURTAINS, BLANKETS, SILKS, LACES, VELVETS Ladies' Dresses of all descriptions. Phoning and Fancy Features. Gentlemen's Clothing, etc. Dried and cleaned.

Eighteenth Century Pole Screens

These pole screens were filled in a variety of ways; needlework pictures being, perhaps, the most characteristic, although prints were not infrequently used for the purpose. Sheraton advises that either very fine prints or needlework should be covered with a glass. The Eighteenth Century was a great time for needlework pictures, and the first part of the century saw the rise of Queen Anne and of the earlier Georges. I saw removal of the tent stitch or petit point pictures of former times.

The backgrounds of needlework pictures were not infrequently filled in with cross stitch, a comparatively quick way of covering a large surface; and that this stitch was prevalent seems indicated by Di Vernon's statement of her own inability to "work cross stitch." She also alludes to "a black ebony" shade which she had woven and handsomely framed in "black ebony" as an object which her companion might reasonably expect

For more immediate gifts for children there are surprise boxes, just appearing in the shops. The boxes



A pole screen in the style of Chippendale

During the latter part and toward the close of the Eighteenth Century, elaborate copies in woolwork of large pictures were much admired. The enthusiasm and diligence devoted to these productions, which were frequently framed and glazed like oil paintings, came, to a later age, to have a largely misdirected and unprofitable result. The efforts needed a great deal of admiration. One of the most famous of the workers who executed these woolwork pictures, Miss Linwood, had a medal bestowed upon her in 1786, by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, which stated in an inscription, engraved between two pieces of laurel, that it had

The needlework pictures embroidered in silk, which came into fashion during the latter part of the Eighteenth Century, were some of them really charming. Prints were some- times in black and white, but the most pleasing specimens of the needlework pictures are probably those which represent fanciful pastoral scenes. It is sometimes possible to find pole screens still containing contemporary needlework; but, when this cannot be done, and some modern substitute has to be devised, it is especially desirable that this should be really a masterpiece of the period from which the screen is dated.

Good specimens of Chippendale and Sheraton pole screens are not plentiful, although, unfortunately, imitation of them are numerous. It is not by any means always easy to detect the imposture, even for some one who has had a certain amount of experience in judging old furniture; and anyone who wishes to be sure he is acquiring a really genuine one would be well advised to consult an expert before making a purchase.

War Muffins—Two eggs, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of rye flour, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of white flour, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of corn meal, 2 cups of milk, 1 tablespoon of melted butter, 1 teaspoon of baking powder. Bake in muffin tins for 20 minutes.

Such a garden, too, makes it possible to keep a cat or a dog comfortably and some city roof dwellers have even been known to keep chickens in or on their hanging gardens."

Method 1—To each volume of fruit and water, brought again to the boiling point, add $\frac{1}{2}$ volume of heated cane sugar. (First, however, heat this sugar in a pan in the oven, being careful not to allow it to melt or to caramelize.) Stir until the sugar is dissolved, then simmer gently until it will coat a spoon dipped into it. Pour

ooly roads, I always wear them. Shoes and stockings were the next items on the shopping list, printing more than interesting. Last winter, woolen stockings were much in vogue, since one could wear them with Oxfords and dispense with gaiters. From England have come golf stockings in attractive colorings, the heather mixture, so called, being among the most attractive, with its dark browns, reds and greens. These woolen stockings may be had in plain colors or with colored figures, and they are so warm and comfortable that I have never been tempted to wear them during the spring. As a result, they have enjoyed unwonted popularity and bid fair to be quite as fashionable next year as they were last winter.

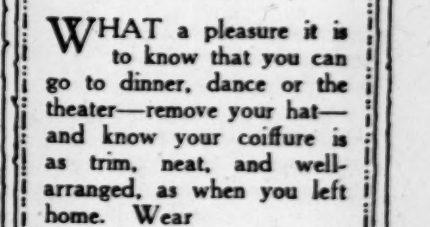
"Many a woman, who otherwise is beautifully dressed, ruins her appearance by wearing just any sort of hat-pin that happens to be on her dressing-table," remarked the spokesman of the party. "I choose mine either to match a hat or to carry out the idea of a costume. For example, last winter I wore, with a blue suit, a costume which had Chinese embroidery with touches of Chinese embroidery. In the hat which I wore with the suit, I used two hatpins whose heads were carved, the designs being conventionalized dragons. I believe it is always better to use two hatpins which match than to wear only one."

"A pocketbook with enamel fittings is a necessity which I am without," announced the leader, as she and her friends once more assembled. "I find a fitted pocketbook far better than one without any of the small things which a pocketbook must hold. And gloves are still to be selected of course, although I have found that it is almost as economical to have gloves made to order as to buy them ready made. But you can see from our little journey today that, by buying these small accessories all at once and so considering them in relation to each other, they are given some significance and really become part of a costume, instead of being merely haphazard additions to it."

A system of exchange is established among these women, who give the surplus of some luxuriant growth of their garden, in return for a neighbor's supply which they especially need. The

A quiet peace pervaded the tiny cabin and luxuriant gardens, and the visitor went her way content with an achievement which must necessarily be repeated, and confident that war gardens for Uncle Sam could be a success.

Put in a double boiler 2 tablespoons of water, 1 tablespoon of vinegar and the yolks of 2 eggs, and stir constantly over the fire. When it thickens, remove the pan from the fire and add, a small piece at a time, 2 tablespoons of butter. Last of all add about $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of lemon juice and a dash of salt and pepper. Be careful not to let this sauce boil or it will probably curdle.



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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Lieutenant-General Gillain, chief of staff of the Belgian army, has recently been appointed to that post in succession to Lieutenant-General Rucquoy, who has resigned. General Gillain, who has seen 43 years military service, entered the army when quite a youth as a private. After serving for three years he entered the Military Academy, and a year or two later joined the cavalry as a lieutenant. In 1888 he went to the Staff College, where he obtained his brevet. He then served for eight years in the Congo, during which time he distinguished himself in engagements against the Arab slave traders, and was decorated for his services. When the African campaign was over and he returned again to Europe he, for several years, acted as aide-de-camp to General Mersin. At the outbreak of the present war, General Gillain was in command of the Fourth Lancers, but shortly afterwards was given command of the First Cavalry Brigade. In 1915 he was promoted major-general, and in 1917 was placed in command of an army division with the rank of lieutenant-general. During the present campaign General Gillain has once more been decorated for his services. He is an honorary K. C. M. G.

William Dempster Hoard, former Governor of Wisconsin, is reasserting himself as an important leader of public opinion in that state, has clean-cut convictions on the necessity of all residents being able to read and understand English; and hence is calling for reenactment of the law passed and then repealed a generation ago, which required all schools, private and public to teach the English language. Mr. Hoard, who now resides at Port Atkinson, is a man of the country, not of the city. Since 1857, when he settled in Wisconsin, having been born and brought up in New York State, he has known the point of view of the rural pioneer and the country farmer and villager; and as a journalist and as a political leader he has been able to aid the State to unusual development of its agricultural resources and to wise and efficient conduct of its university and schools as they are related to country youth. To the dairying interests of the country he is a major figure, partly because of his control of one of the most widely circulated journals of that special form of business, and partly because of his high rank as an organizer and administrator of associations of dairymen and farmers.

Hamilton Holt of New York City, who, being in Europe on a special mission, has been asked to proceed at once to Italy to aid Italian and pro-Ally forces there in combating a new German campaign of civilian untruthfulness as to the aims and conduct of the Allies, and of the United States especially, is an influential journalist of New York City. A graduate of Yale in 1894, he took post-graduate work in sociology and economics at Columbia University, and from that time to this he has been deeply interested in social developments, urban, national, and international. In 1897 he joined the staff of the Independent (New York) as managing editor, and in 1913 became its editor and owner. He has seen a good deal of the world while engaged on professional errands; and as a special emissary sent to aid in bringing about closer relations between the nations. Thus, a few years ago, he went out to Japan, to set forth to the officials and public of that nation, the opinions that are held by Americans who favor amity between America and Asia. Mr. Holt also has been interested in journalism as a vocation, with its ideals and its methods; and in his book on "Commercialism and Journalism" he has dealt candidly with some of the problems which arise today as journalism adjusts itself to new social conditions.

Thomas Palmer Howard, of Montreal, who has been appointed Deputy Director of War Supplies for Great Britain at Washington, D. C., is one of the best known business men in Canada. He is managing director of the Phoenix Bridge and Iron Works, vice-president of the Structural Engineering Company of Montreal, and has been closely associated with the Canadian Manufacturers Association, having been on the executive committee since 1909; chairman of the Montreal Section of the Association 1913-1914; and a vice-president of the Association 1917-1918. He is a native of Montreal, and began his business career with the Grand Trunk Railway in 1886. He took an active part in the organization of the Montreal Home Guards and is a Lieutenant in the first Regiment Reserve. For some time, he has been with the British War Mission at Washington.

JOHN HODGE AND THE LABOR PARTY

HANLEY, England—Mr. John Hodge, M. P., Minister of Pensions, speaking at a meeting arranged by the North Staffordshire branches of the Iron and Steel Trade Confederation, of which he is the president, referred to the unity that had been brought about between trade unions during the war, which, he said, would make the work of reconstruction easier when it came to be undertaken. He hoped that after the war they would be able to establish a Whitley Council that would include the whole industry. He realized when peace came the difficulty of finding work for demobilized men, but by means of reducing the hours in the iron and steel trades to eight a day the industry could absorb 100,000 men.

Speaking of the Labor Party, Mr. Hodge said he had his doubts as to whether there was such a party. Recently, in the House of Commons, one section of the party was found in one lobby and another section in the other lobby. "One section of the Labor Party," Mr. Hodge continued, "talk about their friends in Germany and peace by negotiation. We know what

peace by negotiation has done for the Bolsheviks in Russia, and we know how the proposals which they laid down of 'no annexations and no indemnities,' which, in the first instance, were accepted by Germany, have been carried out so far as both Russia and Rumania are concerned. Then they say that men like myself, who talk about not giving an open door to the Germans after the war, are seeking to perpetuate an economic war. We do not want to do anything of the kind, but what we ask is how, after the brutalities of the Germans toward our peaceful fishermen and our mercantile marine, after the dastardly acts with regard to the Lusitania and the Belgian Prince, after the brutal murder of Captain Fryatt, can we permit them to come into this country with their goods after the war as they did before it?

"Then," continued Mr. Hodge, "I am not willing, as a steel worker, and you are not willing as iron and steel workers, to have furnaces idle in this country, while German steel is being dumped into it. There must be none of that. Not until every furnace is working and we cannot supply our own needs should we buy from other people."

Mr. Hodge then went on to say he was wondering whether, in their own interest as a confederation, the time had not come when they ought to move toward a trade union party instead of that mongrel, nondescript kind of thing that they had today. "You cannot blend oil and water," he declared, "and you cannot blend good sound, honest trade unionists with the professed friends of Germany who are inside the party. I do not see how we can work with them when once the war is over. They have not worked with us during the war, they have not worked for the country, and if they are such great lovers of Germany, my wonder is that they have not gone to live with their friends. At any rate, I hope that our branches in their branch meetings will consider seriously that aspect of the problem, because I can assure you, so far as I am concerned, I cannot feel that I can work with them either now or after the war."

RYAN PARTY WINS IN QUEENSLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—Queensland's state elections have replaced the Ryan Labor Government in power stronger than before. Mr. Ryan believes that the final returns will give him a majority of 24 in the Legislative Assembly, which will mean a gain of three seats.

The campaign, which was bitterly fought, was complicated by the Queensland Hansard incident, many Nationalists believing that the action of the Prime Minister in seizing parliamentary records aroused state prejudice and greatly strengthened Mr. Ryan's position.

Critics of the Ryan government declare that there was a more or less open alliance between the Labor Socialists and the Roman Catholic Federation and that the price may be paid in subsidies for Roman Catholic schools. Time, however, will prove or disprove this. Mr. Ryan's leadership against the conscription proposals won him the support of a certain section, in addition to the Labor vote. There was also a revision of the state rolls that gave cause for criticism. It was alleged that the new rolls showed an electoral increase of 67,000 in a period of three years whereas the total increase in population was 2500, and that there were 33,000 more electors on the roll than there were adults in the State. This accusation, if true, will probably lead to an official inquiry.

While giving full weight to those factors which have been outlined, it must also be recognized that Mr. Ryan owes his victory to a constructive aggressive policy with free expenditure of public money on works and state enterprises. He would appear to be following, very closely in the footsteps of Mr. W. A. Holman, now the Nationalist leader in New South Wales, who was famous for years by reason of his lavish expenditure as a Labor Premier upon public works, and has been retained in office by the electors of his State. Mr. Ryan and Mr. Holman are opponents now but one may suspect that the Queensland Premier has been willing to take a leaf out of the Book of Borrowing which the New South Wales leader wrote with so many flourishes in earlier years.

PRICES FOR ENGLISH FRUIT

LONDON, England—With a view to maintaining the production of jam at a reasonable cost during the coming season, the Food Controller has decided to fix maximum prices for all English grown fruit required for the manufacture of jam. As it is not possible to fix these prices until some estimate can be formed of the probable crops in the country, the Food Controller gives notice of his intention to cancel any contract for home-grown fruit existing at the time when such orders are issued, except in respect of deliveries completed before the date of the order. It is also his intention to fix maximum prices for fruit pulp on an equitable basis, after due regard has been given to the average price of fruit, on the one hand, and the controlled price of jam on the other hand.

AIR SECRETARY APPOINTED

LONDON, England—The Secretary of State for the Royal Air Force has appointed Brig.-Gen. Guy Livingston, C. M. G., to be Air Secretary to the Secretary of State, combining the duties with those of his appointment as Deputy Master-General of Personnel in the Air Ministry.

BY OTHER EDITORS

American Indian Takes Hold

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—The record of the "first Americans" have made since the war began is notable. Approximately 5000 Indians are in the service, and of these at least 75 per cent are volunteers. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, says that Indians are to be found in every station of defensive service side by side with the white man, not as Indians but as Americans. As a class they are manly, brave fellows, quietly responsive to military discipline. But that is not all. The Indian has a stake in the country. Of the first and second Liberty bond issues, he purchased nearly \$10,000,000 worth, and no doubt the figures in the third loan will show equal results. Meantime he has increased his soil production by an average of 50 per cent over ante-war yields and has doubled his live stock production. Those who are interested in the Indian and his work, especially as it touches the war, should read Commissioner Sells' article in the Review of Reviews for May. Instead of a case of "Lo, the poor Indian," it shows Lo as the wealthy, patriotic and one-hundred-per-cent American.

The Coal Mystery

HARTFORD (Conn.) COURANT—It is a curious thing that with more coal dug out of the ground there is less coal to be had. Take the annual report for 1917 of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company as an illustration. This railroad company owns certain important coal properties, and President Loeve says in his report that the total product from these properties last year amounted to 8,643,000 tons, which is 20.28 per cent more than was got out of them during 1916. Last year's supply from these properties was 11.21 per cent of the total output of all the Pennsylvania mines and washeries. Yet with 20 per cent more got out, in this particular and of course limited instance, coal was some 10 per cent harder to get. The mystery as to what became of this increased supply unsolved, and he does not take a cheerful view of future supplies. He says that with an unprecedented need of larger production there is great scarcity of labor, that the old stream of immigrants for such work in no longer coming in, and that such labor as the coal producers have been able to retain or secure is impaired by the competitive bidding for it of other forms of employment. "Only extraordinary efforts," he says, "have retained at the mines a body of labor sufficient for actual necessities." Actual necessities left some people rather chilly last winter, and the outlook seems to be in the same direction for next winter. It is a cold world, for sure, when an increased production of coal ends in a reduced supply.

United States and the War

CHICAGO POST—In spite of disappointments in ship construction, the making of planes and the early turning out of machine guns and ordnance, American achievement thus far in the great war has been on a big scale. We have on several occasions emphasized the important part our government has played in promoting the closer cooperation of the fighting democracies, now evidenced in the existence of a united front from the North Sea to the Adriatic, held by armies under one supreme command and with a joint board of strategy behind it. Our contribution to this notable result was decisive. The transport of more than a half-million men over 3,000 miles of U-boat-infested ocean is an undertaking that reflects great credit upon both the War Department and the navy. To these accomplishments the League for National Unity adds that the United States "has made its own port on the French coast, built its own railroads (800 miles and more of double track), laid out its new harbor, which can deal with forty vessels at once, a freight yard bigger than any one yard about any great American city, and set up its own telegraph and telephone system, with 12,500 operators." And this only begins to outline the story.

GERMAN PAPER ON CAUSE OF THE WAR

Berlin, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Following upon the publication of the Lichnowsky memorandum with its allegations as to the holding of a crown council at Potsdam on July 5, 1914, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung has triumphantly cited Maxim Gorky's paper Nowaja Shisn as evidence that it was in St. Petersburg, not Berlin, that such a conference was held, and that five months prior to the outbreak of war. Incidentally also, the semi-official German paper has expressly endorsed the new line of argument followed by Herr von Jagow in his reply to Prince Lichnowsky, namely, that it was Russia, not England, who was responsible for the war, for it declared that the Nowaja Shisn had published a document of decisive importance with regard to the question as to who desired, and deliberately planned the war.

"The Nowaja Shisn," it stated "writes that on Feb. 8 (21) 1914, a secret council was held in St. Petersburg, at which a plan for the conquest of Constantinople and the Straits was prepared, and the rôle to be played by Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece and Rumania and other states, in the event of the consequent outbreak of a general European war was determined upon. The Tzar, it declares, expressed full approval of the decisions arrived at when the report of the meeting was submitted to him for his confirmation, so that the plan drawn up obviously represented no mere idle dreaming, but the actual program of the Russian Government. According to this re-

port, as published in the Nowaja Shisn, the council was attended by the Russian ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Navy, the Chief of the General Staff, the Russian Ambassador in Constantinople, and other high army and navy officials.

"M. Sazonoff, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, referred to a memorandum he had submitted to the Tzar during the previous November, pointing out for his consideration that, in view of the alteration in the political situation, events might intervene that would alter fundamentally the international position concerning the Straits, and that it was therefore necessary to draw up a plan of action that would insure a solution of the question favorable to Russia. In the course of his speech to the conference, M. Sazonoff expressed the view that both Greece and Bulgaria might endeavor to obtain possession of the Straits, and that Serbian support of Russia could scarcely be counted upon, as should matters develop into a European war, Serbia would be compelled to employ all her forces against Austria-Hungary. He did not think, he added, that Rumania would advance against Russia in the event of war between that country and Austria-Hungary, and neither did he think that in the event of a conflict between the Triple Alliance and Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary would fall upon the Straits. The chief of the General Staff expressed his conviction that a fight for Constantinople without a European war was impossible. The Ambassador, Mr. Clermont, declared it to be particularly desirable that the troops necessary for land operations should be set apart beforehand, and used for no other purpose, while the representative of the naval staff insisted that simultaneously with operations on the western front, Constantinople and the Straits must be occupied by Russian naval forces. The report adds that the council finally decided that all steps must be taken to prepare systematically the seizure of the Dardanelles in the near future, and that these measures, their execution was undertaken immediately."

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung quoted the Nowaja Shisn as remarking in conclusion: "The favorable occasion awaited for making use of developments to rush into war, and to attempt the seizure of the Straits, soon came. The Russian Government, which, as appears from the protocol cited, was only waiting for such an opportunity, had from the outset taken into account the possibility of involving Serbia in a war with Austria-Hungary, and therefore hastened to play the part of the defender of injured Serbia, so that it might rush blindly into the adventure of war. That it did not succeed in realizing the plan of the conquest of Constantinople and the Straits, was not from lack of desire."

COUPONS AND CANNED MEAT

LONDON, England—The Ministry of Food announces that the weight of canned or preserved meat in a tin, or other container, which may be purchased upon the surrender of coupons upon the net weight of meat exclusive of the container. Manufacturers and importers of canned meat sold by retail should therefore arrange to inform their retailers handling their goods of each case of canned goods supplied by them. As from April 15, 1918, canned goods, before leaving the packing house or port, should be labeled so to show clearly the estimated net weight of meat in each container. It is proposed to prohibit, as from July 1, the sale of canned goods which are not so labeled.

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NOTES ON THE NEWS

Publicity Benefits

The searchlight of publicity is always beneficial, not only to those who have charge of its beams, but often to those who are subjected to its rays. For the last two months the 41 fish dealers at the Boston Fish Pier who are charged with controlling the fish business in the eastern part of the United States have been subjected to investigations, one federal and one state. Fish peddlers in Boston, who sell ground fish from the tail-boards of their carts to suburban customers, declared that, before these inquiries began, they were scarcely tolerated at the fish pier, and that they were compelled to pay high prices for fish. This forbidding attitude on the part of the dealers has undergone a remarkable change, and now the fish peddlers find that every facility is given them to fill their carts. The general public is still excluded, so far as buying fish is concerned, and no taxpayer, no matter how much he may have contributed to the million dollars which the State of Massachusetts expended in building the pier, is permitted to buy a single fish within the precincts of that wharf, and every person seeking to inspect this piece of public property appears to be regarded with suspicion.

"Movie" Ingenues

Near Tampa, Fla., recently, the passage of the children of Israel across the Red Sea was enacted for a motion picture play. The picture is to show the waters of the sea opening for the passage of the Israelites and closing upon the army of the pursuing Egyptians. About 1000 persons and 150 horses were used. Just how the waters were made to serve the ingenious "movie" director is not made known, but like others of his craft he doubtless had imagined half a dozen ways of securing the effect desired. In certain parts of the Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia, the tide itself could have been depended upon to represent the Red Sea, but makers of photo plays are prone to use devices they can control instead of resorting to the real thing. Thus we find them manipulating toy boats in studio tanks to get ocean effects, it being a simple mechanical process to enlarge the resultant negative so that it will show as large as life on the screen. In Tampa, undoubtedly, the director used the same crowds for both Israelites and Egyptians, for the simple reason that the pursuit can be indicated by shifting from one group to the other. This is an enlargement on the old stage trick of representing an army by causing 30 "supers" to march bravely past a window, then run around the back drop and march across again. Not to be defeated when the "supers" struck on the occasion of a provincial performance of Tom Robertson's "Ours," an English manager of long experience once stuck eight bayonets in a board and passed this across the lower part of the window again and again while the band played and the audience cheered.

War Plays

Nothing has yet been brought forward during the present world struggle to contradict the old stage axiom that no war produces a first-class war play until 20 years after. Stage entertainments having war as an incidental theme have proved the most satisfactory, particularly those showing its effects upon the people at home. Probably the best of all these pieces has been Barrie's little comedy, "The New World," showing a reticent British father and son becoming acquainted as man to man on the eve

of the boy's departure for France. The melodramas which have attempted to bring war into the theaters have been successful in the proportion that the dramatists have been content to suggest battle scenes of stage. When a recent production actually used machine guns and showed several toy aeroplanes turning somersaults in the air, the effect was close to the ludicrous, even upon that portion of any theatrical audience which will swallow all it is told. On this occasion, however, even this group of spectators rebelled at being obliged to inhale the gunpowder smoke, trench dust and gas fumes which billowed out from the stage during the great combat in the third act. Possibly the producer missed a good advertising idea when he neglected to equip all occupants of the orchestra chairs with gas masks; at any rate the noisy affair languished after the first night and soon went to the storehouse. One trouble with the stage has ever been that it is possible for men who have nothing to say to learn the language of theatrical effect. They get all tuned up with nothing to play. Except Barrie's little masterpiece and a few light comedies, all these war plays have too little vision and too much "swank."

Ironies of Prohibition

Fact is outdoing fancy, these days of state prohibition, in giving an ironical turn to events. In Concord, N. H., for instance, the superintendent of the county house of correction issues the lament that so few men have been consigned to the workhouse since the state went dry that it will be necessary to hire outside help to care for the farms under his charge. Under license there was not only a sufficient number of prisoners to do this work, but enough to hire out to neighboring cities and towns for highway and sewer construction work. In the central part of Detroit, one day this week, there was not a single arrest of any kind, a record unequalled in the annals of the police department of that city, and a sharp proof of the fact that liquor use is responsible directly or indirectly for most of the infractions of city ordinances. Now the Detroit police, in a commendable desire to do something beside ornament the street corners, which the new condition of things threatened to impose upon them, are devoting a great deal of time during their hours on duty to social service work.

DUKE INAUGURATES Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, inaugurated the nation-wide Y. M. C. A. campaign for \$2,500,000, to be used for war work in France and Flanders when he officially opened the Red Triangle Hut on Dominion Square in the presence of a large gathering. The caisson, which can accommodate 100 men, is modeled after the huts in France and equipped in the same manner as those in the war zone.

The Duke said while it was impossible to predict how long it might be necessary to maintain this great war organization, every one desired to see it maintained, not only as efficiently as today, but better than ever before. There were certain phases of work in which, however efficient government departments might be, it was not possible to obtain the best results in the same degree as they could be obtained by voluntary effort. The Y. M. C. A. movement had shown the possibility of combining all the advantages which attended a highly organized and systematized body, coupled with free play for the personal element and touch.

The Duke referred to the participation of the women of Canada in all phases of war activity, saying that when the war was over, this would stand out as one of the brightest pages in the national history.

REMOVALS AND FOOD CARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The public are advised that from April 16 persons (not holding travelers' cards) changing their address, whether temporarily or permanently, will, as an alternative of personal application at a food office, be able to obtain the necessary forms (M. 13) from any post office. The application form, when properly filled in, must be taken or posted (in the latter case the postage must be prepaid) to the food office of the district in which the applicant's new residence is situated, together with any food cards or meat cards he may hold, and with all the appropriate counterfoils, which must previously have been collected from the retailers with whom they were lodged.

The J. L. Hudson Co.
"Grows with Detroit"
188-90 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

Pearl Gray Frocks

After all, there are few things quite so sweet and demure as a frock of gray. These are dresses that will look charming and cool on summer days and yet may be worn with perfect propriety as afternoon-evening gowns the year around.

Embroidery is used to great effect on a Georgette whose soft shawl collar ripples so prettily down the front. \$25. Organize and taffeta combine in another frock and a mighty charming union it makes. Also \$25.

It is pleasing, indeed, to find so many at \$25 to choose from, featuring such becoming styles. Others in varying shades of gray, from \$29.75 to \$65.

HUDSON'S—Third Floor—Main Building

A Right Idea

Open a Savings Account
with the
HIGHLAND PARK STATE

Bank of Detroit

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

Walk-Over Boot Shops

153 Woodward Avenue
260 Woodward Avenue
2960 Woodward Avenue, Highland Park
DETROIT

Mrs. J. B. and
Youth's Shoes
Women's, Misses' and
Children's Shoes

Quality Silk Hosiery

In all the wanted colors for 1.25 to 1.75 a pair.

New York Shops, Inc.
"Everything for the Dress"
344 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT
Across from Grinnell's
Entire 2nd Floor of Woodward Arcade

SMART CLOTHES
CANTON CO.
155 Washington Boulevard
DETROIT
only exclusive Shop for Boys' and Young Men's
Clothes, Hosiery, Headwear

Distinctive Jewelry

DIAMONDS—WATCHES
Hugh Connolly and Son
State at Griswold, DETROIT
Postoffice (Mich.) Store, 33 N. Saginaw

Canfield Apartments

Newly Furnished Suites With Bath
Also
Single Rooms With Hot and Cold Water
STRICTLY MODERN
100 East Canfield Avenue, DETROIT
Phone Grand 428

Himelboch's

150-155 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT, MICH.
The Sale of Silk Underwear
Offers exceptional inducements on the quality
crone de chine and satin undergarments.

Hair's Restaurant

OUR MENU AND SERVICE SATISFY
ALL TASTES
Near Hotel Storer
258 Woodward Ave., DETROIT

Grimshaw & Stevens
DETROIT, MICH.
Clothing, Furnishings and Hatters
16-18 Grand River Avenue, West
254 Griswold Street
515 Woodward Avenue
STORES

A New Old Glory
for home—factory—summer cottage and boat.
Main 1430 DETROIT
Flax Makers Since 1878

WIRICK'S
Glove and Hosiery Shop
38 Grand River Ave., West, Detroit, Michigan
CLOVES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
HOSE
IN ALL THE DESIRABLE COLORS
All kid gloves bought here repaired free.
Dependable Merchandise at reasonable prices.

MacDiarmids Candies
32 Broadway
211 Woodward Ave., cor. Grand River
McMillan Branch, Opp. Pontchartrain
105 Woodward Ave., cor. Alexander
505 Woodward Ave., just below Boulevard
DETROIT, MICH.

A Shoe For All Walks of Life
183 Woodward Ave. DETROIT
183 Woodward Ave. DETROIT

EYES

IN DETROIT
Send
Fetter's Flowers
17 Adams Ave., East, Phone Main 1265
1613 Woodward Ave., Phone Market 6608

Victrolas
\$15 to \$400
Easy Payments if desired. First floor
salesrooms. Prompt, courteous, helpful
service.
Immense stock of records.

Grinnell Bros.
24 STORES
HEADQUARTERS:
243-247 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Pringle Furniture Co.
FURNITURE OF QUALITY
Rugs, Linoleum, Pictures and Frames
Pictures Framed to Order
121-123 Grand Avenue, DETROIT
D. PRINGLE, Manager

Hickey's
Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes
of Quality for Men, Boys and Girls
201-203 Woodward Avenue,
DETROIT

Milton Corset Shop
Exclusive Agency
"FROLASET CORSETS"
241 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

EXTENT OF STOCK MARKET ADVANCE

Substantial Advances in Recent Days' Trading Add Big Gains to Those Already Recorded by Various Active Issues

BOSTON, Mass.—The first four days of this week, all million-share days, witnessed a number of advances in the price of stocks, some touching new highs for the year. United States Steel had a gain for the month of 1917, while Texas Company, up 18% from the last sale of April 30, is within 1 point of its 1918 high. Willys-Overland shows the smallest advance in the industrial, a gain of 3, half of which was made Thursday.

Following the report of a favorable finding for Butte & Superior in the suit brought by Minerals Separation Company, the stock made a gain in the next two days of about 13 points. Of the mining stocks, Tennessee Copper shows the smallest advance, 1½ over the last sale April 30.

Responding to the information from Washington of a proposed increase in freight and passenger rates, rails were active during the first days of this week, several reaching new highs for the year. Thursday, all but three reacted from the high levels of the first part of the week. Canadian Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Reading retained their gains and making further inroads.

The closing price April 30, the recent high and the advance of prominent industrial, mining and railroad stocks compare:

INDUSTRIALS	Close	Recent	High	Low
American Can	43 1/2	49 1/2	52 1/2	43 1/2
Am. Car & Ferry	70 1/2	81 1/2	84 1/2	70 1/2
American Locomotive	63 1/2	71 1/2	74 1/2	63 1/2
American Smelting	77 1/2	84 1/2	87 1/2	77 1/2
American Sugar	102 1/2	112 1/2	115 1/2	102 1/2
Atlantic Gulf	105 1/2	112 1/2	115 1/2	105 1/2
Butte & Superior	27 1/2	34 1/2	37 1/2	27 1/2
Central Leather	79 1/2	101 1/2	104 1/2	79 1/2
Central Pacific	64 1/2	72 1/2	75 1/2	64 1/2
Corn Products	63 1/2	74 1/2	77 1/2	63 1/2
Crescent	39 1/2	47 1/2	50 1/2	39 1/2
Cuba Cane Sugar	28 1/2	33 1/2	36 1/2	28 1/2
Gen. Elec.	116 1/2	128 1/2	131 1/2	116 1/2
General Motors	116 1/2	128 1/2	131 1/2	116 1/2
Goodyear	79 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2	79 1/2
Iron Works	86 1/2	98 1/2	101 1/2	86 1/2
Max Petroleum	93 1/2	102 1/2	105 1/2	93 1/2
Monmouth Steel	14 1/2	18 1/2	20 1/2	14 1/2
Texas Company	143 1/2	159 1/2	163 1/2	143 1/2
U. S. Steel	94 1/2	113 1/2	116 1/2	94 1/2
Westinghouse	40 1/2	47 1/2	50 1/2	40 1/2
Willys-Overland	16 1/2	19 1/2	21 1/2	16 1/2

RAILS	Close	Recent	High	Low
Atchafalaya	82 1/2	88 1/2	91 1/2	82 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	51 1/2	57 1/2	60 1/2	51 1/2
Canadian Pacific	137 1/2	150 1/2	153 1/2	137 1/2
C. & M. St. Paul	37 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	37 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	55 1/2	60 1/2	63 1/2	55 1/2
Erie	14 1/2	17 1/2	19 1/2	14 1/2
Missouri Pacific	68 1/2	75 1/2	78 1/2	68 1/2
N. Y. Central	88 1/2	95 1/2	98 1/2	88 1/2
Norfolk & Western	103 1/2	108 1/2	111 1/2	103 1/2
Norfolk Southern	89 1/2	95 1/2	98 1/2	89 1/2
Pennsylvania	44 1/2	49 1/2	52 1/2	44 1/2
Reading	78 1/2	84 1/2	87 1/2	78 1/2
Rock Island	18 1/2	21 1/2	23 1/2	18 1/2
Southern Railway	81 1/2	87 1/2	90 1/2	81 1/2
Southern Railway	20 1/2	23 1/2	25 1/2	20 1/2
Union Pacific	118 1/2	126 1/2	129 1/2	118 1/2

RAILROADS' NET REVENUE DECLINES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—United States railroads in the first three months this year earned only \$71,705,000, as compared with \$179,431,000 in the similar period last year, making a loss to the Government under the system of common operation of \$107,726,000. This report by the Interstate Commerce Commission covers all but five of the 196 railroads in the country.

The net income in March was \$63,033,000, or \$7,000,000 less than in March, 1917. This difference, much less than in the preceding months, indicates that conditions are improving for government operation, and reasons from later months may go far toward making up the loss. Operating revenues in March were \$365,000,000, and operating expenses \$282,000,000, making the net revenue a little more than \$83,000,000. From this was deducted taxes of \$15,000,000 and rents for equipment and joint facilities, leaving the net income, the item on which government compensation is based, \$68,000,000.

SHOE TRADE EXTENSION AIDS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For the assistance of American shoe manufacturers in enlarging their South American trade, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has imported more than 150 samples of the kinds of footwear most generally used in Latin America and will publish soon a series of special reports on the South American shoe trade by Herman G. Brock, of Brockton, Mass., who recently returned to this country after a long tour as a special agent for the bureau.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Swiss cables advanced to 3.98 and checks to 4.02. Guilders cables touched 50½, and checks 50¼. Stockholm cables advanced to the highest figure on this movement at 34½ for cables and 34 for checks. Demand sterling is quoted 4.75½; cables 4.76 1/16, 60-day bills nominally 4.73, and 90-day bills 4.71. Franc cables 5.09½, checks 5.11½. Lire cables 9.00½, checks 9.02. Pesetas 28½ and 28 Rubles nominally at 16½.

KANSAS PROMISES BIG WHEAT CROP

TOPEKA, Kan.—April and the first 10 days of May this year have been the most favorable for wheat in more than 20 years in Kansas history. Every acre in the State has been soaked with timely rains and on May 9 an average of nearly one inch fell over the greater part of western and central Kansas.

Within three weeks not an unfavorable report has been received by the State Board of Agriculture or at the headquarters of the Atchison and other railroad offices in this city. Inspectors sent over the wheat belt report this year's yield of wheat cannot now be accurately estimated, because millions of new plants have stood out in fields where wheat was thin, and now a rich and thick carpet of green covers the ground.

Every day the probable yield is estimated by some elevator man or expert or association of growers and in each case the crop is advanced several million bushels. The consensus now is that Kansas will harvest around 100,000,000 bushels of wheat. Already many power of towns and cities of the State to help harvest the crop is being organized. The problem of labor in the harvest fields arising from the call to the colors of thousands of the best workers is serious.

Farmers are rushing corn planting on a record acreage. The soil is in prime condition and warm weather is most favorable for quick germination. From every standpoint Kansas promises this year a large and profitable wheat and corn crops.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, May 17

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—C. W. Butler of J. K. Orr Shoe Company; Lenox.

Chicago—O. E. Anderson of Sears Roebuck & Co.; Lenox.

Chicago—H. J. Murphy of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.

Chicago—W. H. Hood of Grooves & Root; Adams.

Cienfuegos, Cuba—J. Vazquez of Rulobla & Co.; Room 420, 207 Essex Street.

Denver, Colo.—George W. House; Tour.

Los Angeles, Cal.—R. H. Jaffa of Jaffa Shoe Co.; Tour.

Los Angeles, Cal.—J. Emil Olovich of E. Olovich & Co.; Essex.

Los Angeles, Cal.—E. Phillips of Stewart, Daves Shoe Co.; Essex.

Milwaukee—James Johnson; U. S. Minneapolis—C. Grimmer of Grimmer Shoe Company.

Montreal—Nathan Cummings; Essex.

New Orleans—A. Rosenberg of Rosenberg & Son; Lenox.

New York—E. P. Weaver of Powell & Campbell; 181 Essex Street.

New York—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.

New York—J. J. Murphy of Perry, Dame & Co.; Essex.

Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex.

Pittsburgh—Joe Glaser of Kaufman Bros.; Essex.

Omaha, Neb.—C. S. Hayward of American Hand Sewed Shoe Co.; U. S.

San Francisco—J. W. Rogers; Rogers Shoe Co.; 113 Lincoln Street.

St. Louis—A. Hart of Hart Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Youngstown, W. E. Warner; Adams.

LEATHER BUYERS

London, Eng.—P. Daniels, Agt. British Purchasing Commission; Tour.

Lyons—J. W. Craddock of Craddock Terry & Co.; Tour.

Reading, Pa.—T. H. Shinn of Curtis Jones & Co.; U. S.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

NEW YORK CURB

Prices up to 1:40 p. m.

Stocks	Bid	Asked
A. B. C. Metals	40	45
Alma Explosives	15	15 1/2
Barnett & G.	3 1/2	3 3/4
Big Ledger	5 1/2	5 3/4
Boston & Mont.	55c	57c
Butte Detroit	1/4	1/2
Caledonia	40	41 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	1 1/2	1 3/4
Canada Copper	13 1/2	14 1/2
Cash Boy	7	7 1/2
Chas. Motors	125	127
Cone Arizona	7 1/2	7 3/4
Cone Copper	7 1/2	7 3/4
Cosden & Co.	6 1/2	7
Curtiss	25	26
Dixie	10 1/2	10 3/4
Eastman	24 1/2	25 1/2
Emerson	24 1/2	25 1/2
Eureka	14 1/2	15 1/2
Federal Oil	2 1/2	2 3/4
First Nat.	2 1/2	2 3/4
Flint	2 1/2	2 3/4
Glenrock	2 1/2	2 3/4
Goldfield Cons.	3 1/2	3 3/4
Green Monster	3 1/2	3 3/4
Harvey	4 1/2	4 3/4
Hecla Mining	4 1/2	4 3/4
Howe Sound	4 1/2	4 3/4
Jerome Verde	5 1/2	5 3/4
Jumbo	5 1/2	5 3/4
Kerr	5 1/2	5 3/4
Lake Torp Boat	5 1/2	5 3/4
Magma Copper	35	36
Marsh	4 1/2	4 3/4
McKin	29 1/2	30 1/2
Merritt	22 1/2	23 1/2
Midwest Oil	102	104
New Cornelia	18	19
Nixon	75	76
Okla. P. & R.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Okmulgee	6 1/2	6 3/4
Peerless	14 1/2	15 1/2
Sapula Ref.	8 1/2	8 3/4
Sequoia Oil	3 1/2	3 3/4
Sinclair Gulf	15 1/2	16 1/2
Sinclair Motor	2 1/2	2 3/4
Standard Motor	13 1/2	14 1/2
Stanton	13 1/2	14 1/2
Submarine Boat	17 1/2	18 1/2
Texas	95c	1 1/2
Texaspan	24 1/2	25 1/2
United Motors	24 1/2	25 1/2
Un Verde Ext.	39 1/2	40 1/2
U. S. Steam	6 1/2	7
Victoria	3 1/2	3 3/4
Washoe	3 1/2	3 3/4
Wright Martin	11 1/2	11 3/4

NORTH AMERICAN PULP & PAPER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The North American Pulp & Paper Company's report for the year ended Dec. 31 compares:

	1917	1918
Oper. revenue	\$2,325,451	\$2,963,110
Oper. profit	659,254	600,012
Total income	1,318,740	808,261
Surplus	105,164	\$209,360

*Deduct.

REAL ESTATE

Teckla H. Emerson has purchased the three-story brick residence property at 445 Marlborough Street, Back Bay, conveyed by the Winchester Savings Bank. There is a land area of 2216 square feet, valued at \$7800, and this amount is included in the total assessment of \$19,500.

The five-story brick house at 79 Prince Street, North End, owned by Pasquale Rossetti, and carrying an assessment of \$23,200 of which \$11,200 is the value of 1600 square feet of land, a four-story brick house and 1200 square feet of land at 72 Bowdoin Street, West End, all taxed on a valuation of \$14,000, the land value being \$10,800 has been sold by Albert M. Kreider to Edmund I. Leeds.

The four-story and basement brick house and 900 square feet of land at 29 Onondaga Street, South End, has been sold. Total assessment is \$5600, with \$1800 on the lot. Jacob Saunders conveyed title to Max Shriver.

BOUGHT IN BRIGHTON

Sarah A. R. Stiebel has bought the frame dwelling at 14 Hopedale Street, Brighton, from James D. Dewey. The total assessment is \$3100, including \$700 carried on 3293 square feet of land.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

The frame dwelling and lot of land at 10 Merrill Street, Dorchester, belonging to Edward J. Harrigan, has been sold to Ellen C. Kelly. There is a land area of 2420 square feet, valued at \$700, and the total assessed valuation amounts to \$5500.

The frame dwelling and 2632 square feet of land, at 23 Clarence Street, Roxbury, taxed on a valuation of \$4000, has been sold. The land carries \$1300 of that amount. The grantor was Uniac Michaelhouse, Inc., and the buyers are John S. Fernandes and one other, trustees.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by The F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO MAY 16

	1918	1917
\$55,198,000	\$57,384,000	
\$6,075,000	\$8,562,000	
\$2,392,000	\$6,799,000	
\$5,455,000	\$6,236,000	
\$5,455,000	\$6,236,000	

SHIPPING NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Three vessels arrived at the fish pier this morning with fresh ground fish. They were the schooner W. H. Rider, with 23,600 pounds; schooner Rebecca, with 43,900 pounds; and the Eugenia, with 31,700 pounds, of which 30,000 pounds were cod. The three Links arrived, with 1000 soles, 600 dabs and 400 blackbacks. The schooner Everett landed 4000 soles and 1000 dabs. The wholesale dealers' prices for fish are as follows: Steak cod, \$9.10; market cod, \$5.68; haddock, \$7.08; and steak pollock, \$7.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Small boats arrived late Thursday with 3000 barrels of fresh large herring. The sales were \$2.50 @ 3¢ per barrel. The schooner J. M. Marshall arrived with 150,000 pounds of fresh ground fish and the steamer Nautilus with 100,000 pounds of pollock. Gill netters arrived and landed about 25,000 pounds of ground fish.

The schooners Marguerite Haskins and the Benjamin Smithton sailed south mackerel fishing this morning.

BOSTON, Mass.—Eleven schooners

arrived at this port Thursday, with 60,000 pounds of large, fresh lobsters for local dealers. The arrivals were: The schooner Helena with 3000 pounds; Cruiser 4000, Bernice and Bessie 1000, Mildred Robinson 4000, Corsair 4000, Margaret 1400, Norma 3000, and the schooner Harmony with 150,000 pounds. The schooner James from Newport arrived this morning with 100 barrels of large fresh lobsters for the H. F. Hammond Company. The wholesale dealers' price is \$21.

DEVELOPMENT OF MINES EXPANDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Director Manning of the Bureau of Mines says the United States now imports 2,000,000 tons annually of ores, most of which can be mined in this country. By quick development of the mines between 300,000 and 400,000 dead-weight tons of shipping can be diverted into sending troops and supplies to France.

Some of the ships which have been bringing pyrites from Spain and manganese from Brazil have been with-drawn by the Shipping Board and development of manganese ore mines in Minnesota is in progress. Efforts are being made to develop such mines in Colorado, New Mexico and New Jersey.

Sulphur has been imported in large quantities for manufacture of sulphuric acid for explosives. Large quantities of it can be taken from coal mines in the Middle West. Graphite, pyrites, mercury, potash, tungsten, antimony, chromite and mica now are largely imported. It is hoped to mine them extensively in this country.

LANSTON MONOTYPE REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Lanston Monotype Machine Company reports for the year ended Feb. 28, with these comparisons:

	1918	1917
Profit	\$502,033	\$822,517
Dividend	260,000	360,000
Balance	142,033	462,517
Written off	120,022	62,776
Surplus	22,011	399,741

ATCHISON ROAD'S ANNUAL REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company has issued its report for the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1917. Income account shows surplus income of \$38,185,547 after charges, an increase of \$63,358 over 1916. This surplus was equal to \$14.50 a share on 2,204,555 shares outstanding and compares with \$14.73 earned on 2,165,775 shares in 1916. Total operating revenue amounted to \$165,529,519, an increase of \$21,239,281, and balance after expenses and taxes was \$48,346,700, a decrease of \$730,894. Comparison of earnings follows:

	1917	1916
Oper. revenue	\$165,529,519	\$144,290,238
Oper. exp.	105,222,878	88,418,487
Net revenue	60,306,641	55,871,751
Taxes, etc.	11,959,941	6,799,157
Profit income	48,346,700	49,072,594
Oper. exp.	3,893,329	3,477,855
Gross inc.	52,240,229	52,554,449
Int. rents, etc.	14,054,682	14,433,250
Surplus	38,185,547	38,122,199
Pfd. div.	8,208,685	6,308,685
Com. div.	16,486,402	12,813,750
Balance	15,490,460	19,009,751

*Compares five quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent each.

DIVIDENDS

The Great Northern Paper Company has declared a dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable June 1 to stock of record May 25.

The Philadelphia Electric Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable June 15 as registered May 22.

The Iron Cap Copper Company has declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock, payable June 1 on stock of record May 20.

Northern Texas Electric Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 16.

The Ohio Oil Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 and the usual extra dividend of \$4.75, payable June 20 to stock of record May 22.

The United Paper Board Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 15 to stock of record July 1.

The Standard Oil Company of Ohio has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$3, and an extra dividend of \$1, both payable July 1 to stock of record May 31.

The Crucible Steel Company of America has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable June 29 to stock of record June 15.

The Cheesbrough Manufacturing Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$3 a share and an extra dividend of 50 cents, payable June 20 to stock of record June 1.

The Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. has declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the preferred and 1½ per cent on the common stocks, both payable June 10 to stock of record June 1.

Directors of the Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Co. and the Eastern Wisconsin Electric Company have declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the preferred stocks, payable June 1 on stock of record May 20.

The Pan American Petroleum Transport Company has declared a regular dividend of \$1.25 a share on the common stock, payable half in cash and half in United States Liberty bonds of the second issue on July 10 to stock of record July 15.

The Mexican Petroleum Company Ltd. has declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$2 a share on the preferred and common stock. The dividend on the common stock will be paid half in cash half in United States Liberty bonds of the second issue on July 10 to stock of record July 15.

The Quaker Oats Company has declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common and of 1½ per cent on the preferred stocks. The common dividends are payable July 15 on stock of record July 1, and the preferred will be paid Aug. 31 on stock of record Aug. 1. Three months ago an extra dividend of the same amount was declared.

SUGAR IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Although sugar may continue to be scarce in Canada for some months to come, there will be enough to get around—even for the preserving season—and the retail price should be between 11 and 12 cents a pound. The British Royal Commission on sugar has taken practically all of the supplies which Canada used to get from Trinidad, the Barbadoes and the British West Indies. This has forced Canadian refiners to get their supplies from San Domingo, Peru, Venezuela and Cuba.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

BOSTON, Mass.—Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1918	1917
Exchanges		

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The Queen's Royal Hotel

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, ONTARIO, CANADA

A finely appointed and picturesquely situated Summer Hotel at Niagara-on-the-Lake, commanding delightful views of Lake Ontario and up the Niagara River, surrounded by its own magnificent private park and walks. Twelve miles from Niagara Falls. The trip down the river is one of the most beautiful in the world. Golf Links, Tennis Courts, Bowling Green, Boating, Bathing, Fine Drives, Casino and Country Club, well equipped Garage with all accessories. Cuisine and service of the best. Booklet and Terms on Application.

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No rooms without bath.

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FINE GOLF COURSE, TENNIS
Modern Hotel with many private
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For information and rates address
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18 West 25th St., New York

AUCTION OF CANADIAN LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

SASKATOON, Sask.—Auction sales of public school lands will take place at several points in the province shortly, according to announcement made here. These lands are held by the Dominion Government in trust for the public school system of the province, and the proceeds of the sales go into a trust fund from which the province secures interest to apply to educational expenditures. Hon. C. A. Dunning, Director of Food Production, urged upon the government the necessity of selling further large blocks of these lands for the purpose of getting additional acreage under wheat for the following year.

"RED BOBS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

GLADSTONE, Man.—The Gladstone Age reports that Seager Wheeler, the winner of the world's championship for the best bushel of wheat, has discovered a new kind of wheat which is called "Red Bobs." This wheat ripens from six to 10 days earlier than Marquis wheat, has long strong straw and the most perfect head of any wheat grown thus far. It is easier to thresh than any other variety. Mr. Wheeler lives at Rosthern, Sask.

COAL SITUATION IN WINNIPEG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Fuel Administrator Mr. McGrath has declined to promise any anthracite coal for the city of Winnipeg next winter. The citizens must depend upon Alberta soft coal, and the authorities are urging them not to delay in ordering their supply for next winter, as the western mine owners refuse to mine the coal unless it is ordered.

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450 Rooms, 1 " 4.50
500 Rooms, 1 " 5.00
550 Rooms, 1 " 5.50
600 Rooms, 1 " 6.00
650 Rooms, 1 " 6.50
700 Rooms, 1 " 7.00
750 Rooms, 1 " 7.50
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10 Persons \$5.50
11 Persons \$6.00
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THE AMERICANS' MARCH THROUGH LONDON



It is difficult to be quite sure how London will take a spectacle. There are days when she takes it not a little cynically, as on the day when the Lord Mayor goes in state from the Mansion House to meet the judges at the Law Courts. It is an old and honored custom, but London insists on taking it humorously. It will not have it that it is even a procession, but calls it a show, and so the Lord Mayor's Show is repeated every 9th of November, as it has been for the last 729 years, since the day when Henry Fitz-Ailwyn, draper of London Stone, was elected first Mayor. Ordinarily, however, London is discreetness itself on these occasions. It will not take the Lord Mayor seriously, at least not the great Jubilee processions seriously, when mile upon mile of royal guests, native princes, and soldiers from every part of the world marched from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's Cathedral. Occasionally London becomes hilarious, as it did in the Mafeking days of the Boer War, when it celebrated that half-humorous, half-heroic achievement of General Baden-Powell, with an altogether unexpected abandon.

It was a historic route over which the Americans marched, whether they knew it, or not. Every yard of it has been trodden by the great men of the Empire, and the great men of England when the United States was still an English colony, and before that, in the days of which it has been said, "We all were Englishmen when Shakespeare wrote."

And, indeed, long before that, again, for Whitehall was the great connecting thoroughfare between London City and the City of Westminster, with the little village of Charing tucked in midway, in the corner of what is today Trafalgar Square. Half the men who founded and built up the American colonies must have tramped over that road as familiarly as over the hills of Massachusetts or the plantations of Virginia. Franklin must have come along it often, from his bench in Watts' printing house, by Lincoln's Inn; and Penn, on his way to the Court at Whitehall; General Oglethorpe must have paced it frequently in his walks with Samuel Johnson; and that somewhat mature Templar, Governor Winthrop. But London is changed so today that none of them would know it.

IN THE days of Penn and Franklin there was, just outside the railing of what is now Buckingham Palace, a famous pool known as Rosamund's pool, which the Caroline and Georgian dramatists had a way of dragging into all of their comedies. Long ago Rosamund's pool dried up, and where it once lay placidly under the trees, is now the parade ground of the Wellington Barracks. In the early days of the British Army soldiers were never allowed in barracks. A country which had suffered under the gentle mercies of Cromwell's saints could not endure the idea of a standing army. Charles II, who raised the first regular troops ever seen in England, was compelled to billet them, and to allow them lodging money. And so when, just before the battle of Waterloo, the Wellington Barracks were built, barracks were still not so very common in England. Here, in days of peace, some of the guard regiments are quartered, just across the road from Buckingham Palace, and it was here that the American troops mustered for their march. As they wheeled out of the gates they turned into the Birdcage Walk, once upon a time a private road of the King's, along which nobody was allowed except the royal family and the Lord Chief Falconer. Here were the royal mews, where the falcons and other birds which the King delighted to keep had their cages. But all this came to an end long ago, and the Birdcage Walk is today a broad road, with the trees of St. James's Park on the north and those of the Wellington Barracks along its southern pavement. At the far end of the Birdcage Walk, just before it reaches the neighborhood of the Abbey and the Houses of Parliament, the column swung to the left, and skirting the massive pile of buildings, in which the local Government Board, the India Office and the Foreign Office



The great place known today as Hyde Park Corner

are housed, came into the Horse Guards Parade ground.

Four centuries ago, when Henry VIII was King, the Horse Guards Parade was the tiltyard, where the old custom of tilting in the lists was still kept up, and where the King's retainers had their quarters, and then, St. James's Park, which fades away to the west, was a vast marshy stretch of meadow land belonging to the Lazar Hospital. King Henry, who commonly did as he liked, seized upon the meadows, and made them into a deer park, with the whole stretch of country to the north, where mile after mile the chimneys of London thicken today, as a royal forest. Years later the tiltyard gave way, in Georgian

things anyone who is so minded may read in the pages of that other great Caroline diarist, Mr. Samuel Pepys, of the Navy Office.

Passing through the archway that runs through the midst of the Horse Guards Buildings, the troops marched into the guard yard beyond, where the mounted sentries, in their long jack boots and white knee-breeches, their red coats and cuirasses, their brass helmets and white horse-hair plumes, sit motionless on their black horses when the Life Guards are on duty. When it is the turn of the Horse Guards, the only difference is that the red coats give place to blue, and the white plumes to red. Here every day at midday, a little crowd as

the throne, no less than a hundred performances of Shakespeare's plays took place. Immediately to the right is the beautiful new banqueting hall, built by Inigo Jones, and right opposite the American column, if they had known it, was the spot where the scaffold stood, on the 30th of January, 1649, and the window through which Charles Stewart came to meet his fate. On the other side of the road is the huge new War Office, every window of which, on Saturday last, was filled with faces, whilst in the big balcony over the road, watching the troops as they wheeled to the left, stood Lord Milner, the Secretary of State for War, and the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet. On the left,

ingham Palace, lay the long avenues of trees which supplied Wycherley with the name of one of his most famous comedies. Here, under the limes, the Restoration court amused itself with Pall Mall, a game played with a wooden ball and a heavy croquet mallet. At the eastern end were the orange houses, and there down to the last days of the last century, the milk women kept their cows, and sold milk to the children playing in the park. At the beginning of the present century the hand of the improver was laid upon the spot, the ax disposed completely of Le Notre's beautiful shady avenues, and in place of the limes were planted the present trees which, when they grow to maturity, may make, as the gardeners declare they will, one of the finest avenues in the world, but which, in the meantime, very badly replace the beauties of the past.

MARCHING under the terraces of Carlton House Terrace, the Americans came to the walled gardens behind which Marlborough House stands. In the reign of Queen Anne, Sarah Jennings, or as she then was, the Duchess of Marlboro, the famous beauty, who, with her sister, Fanny, had played at orange-women in the theaters, in a way no doubt highly delightful to the Merry Monarch, built the big house in conjunction with England's ever-victorious soldier, John Churchill. It so happened, however, that Sir Robert Walpole had no particular affection for the Marlboroughs, and so he bought the property immediately to the north, and built upon it some wretched tenements, known subsequently as the orange boxes, for the simple and primitive joy of annoying the famous Duke and his wife. He succeeded so thoroughly that today, even, the entrance to Marlborough House, is by way of a twisted drive from Pall Mall, at its back, round behind the clubs which face the street, to the front entrance in the gardens toward St. James's Park. Years later Marlborough House passed from the Marlboroughs to King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, and it is today the home of Queen Alexandra. Bending to the right, round the wall of Marlborough House, and leaving St. James's Park in their rear, the column came between the western garden wall of the house and the garden courts of St. James's Palace, where, in times of peace, the Guards' bands play every morning, whilst the sentries, in their huge bearskins, pace up and down. Here when Anne Stewart was Queen, she and Lady Marlborough played at being Mrs. Morley and Mrs. Freeman, with the result that "dear Mrs. Morley" had only to cross the road to be with "dear Mrs. Freeman" whenever that royal lady desired. The friendship, of course, was much too warm, and was ended

when Mrs. Freeman took unto herself another favorite, one Abigail Hill, later Lady Masham.

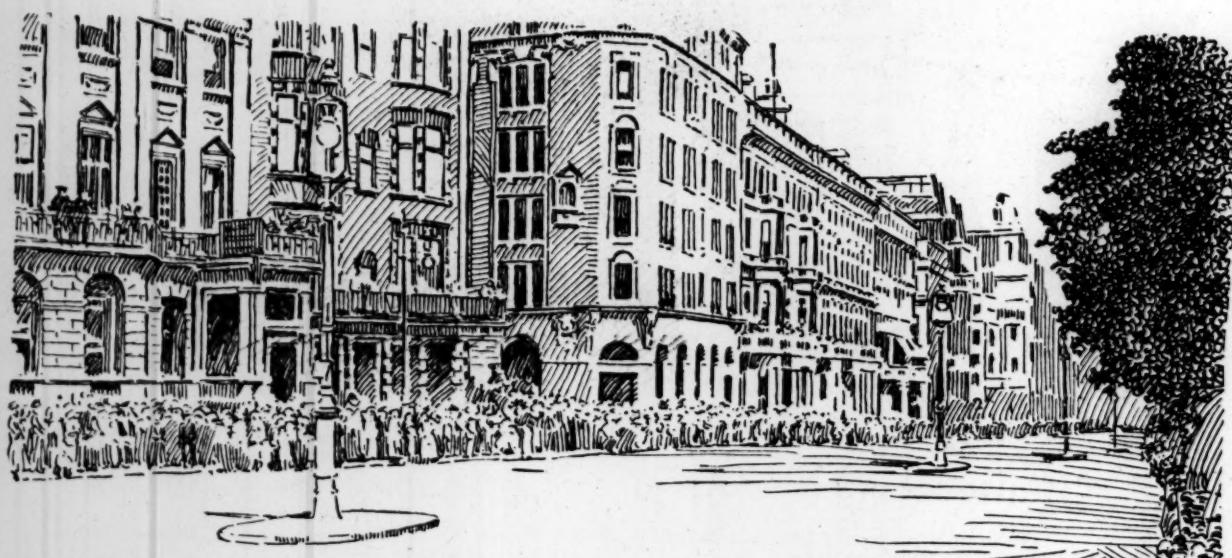
Bending once more to the left, the regiment passed into the wide space before the clock tower of the beautiful old palace. Here they were in the middle of club land. To their right, stretching straight down to Trafalgar Square, lay Pall Mall, with its long line of palatial clubs, whilst facing it, lined again with clubs, lay what Disraeli once termed "the historic rise of St. James's Street." In Georgian days, St. James's Street was the very center of London. Here were the political clubs, White's, where the Conservatives most did congregate, and Brook's, where the Whigs met, and where Charles James Fox sat up all night, gambling away the thousands which his father, the paymaster of the forces, had so carefully collected. Lower down is the Thatched House where the Johnson Club met in a tavern, when George III was King. Here Mr. Lean, the highwayman, had his rooms, and passed his days as a man about town, and his nights in the saddle, with a crêpe mask and holster pistols, on the Kensington Road and Hounslow Heath. Straight up the hill with its back to

the law, with untold solemnity, proceeded to set iron pillars at the top of the steps at each end of the alley, where no highwayman in his senses was ever likely to ride again. Verily, as Mr. Bumble says, the "law is an ass." Or perhaps it would be better to take an example from a famous verse of Dean Swift's—

Behold a proof of Irish wit,
Here Irish sense is seen,
When all is lost that's worth defense,
They build a magazine.

Today, if a highwayman could stop a coach in Piccadilly, he would have a quiet gallop of twenty miles out through the streets of London, and then when he reached that old paradise of the highwaymen, Hounslow Heath, he would find a great suburb, a huge barracks, and of the heather and the trees, perhaps three disconsolate Mrs.

All along the right side of the road, as far as Hyde Park Corner, the troops were marching past club after club. The Naval and Military, once the house of Lord Palmerston, the Green Park, the Saville, the Cavalry, and the Bachelors, until they came to the great Place known today as Hyde Park Corner. A century ago Hyde Park Corner was the very limit of London; today it is perhaps nearly the center. Here, in the era of Waterloo, the walkers to the village of Kensington, smothered in its hawthorn hedges, gathered every hour to start, at the ringing of the bell, in a company for protection against highwaymen, for there was a notorious inn at Knightsbridge, patronized by gentlemen of the road, hard by, where, today, Sloane Street runs down to Chelsea. At Hyde Park Corner the Americans were at the entrance to Hyde Park, stretching right away, mile after mile, to Kensington Gardens and the Palace in the west. In the midst of the square is the statue of Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and at the corner of the park Apsley House, given to the Duke by a grateful nation for his victories over the French. Here today there may still be seen the iron shutters which the Iron Duke put over his windows after the riots, when his glass was broken. Years later, when he had once more become popular, the crowd came cheering outside his house, but the grim old soldier pointed them to the iron shutters, and shook his head dryly over the manifestation of popular applause. Right opposite is the brick wall of Buckingham Palace Gardens, running down Constitution Hill, and here, at the top of the hill, stands the arch with the great quadriga on its top. Here, also, two centuries and a half ago, Cromwell, taking measures to protect London, built a fort, wall in the country it was then, to hold the approach to Westminster, along the Bath Road, against the King's troops. Swinging once more to the left, the Americans passed along the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Piccadilly in holiday array

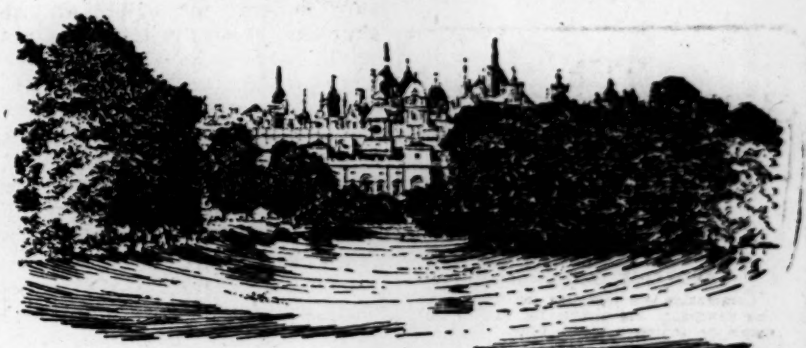
days, to the present Horse Guards, for years the office of the Commander-in-Chief. The buildings themselves get their name from the fact that Charles II, when he raised the first British standing army, built stables for his regiment of Horse Guards here, taking for the purpose the grounds of the old tiltyard. Here, on the parade ground, flanked to the south by the buildings of the Foreign Office, to the east by the Horse Guards themselves, to the north by the Admiralty, and to the west by St. James's Park, with Buckingham Palace in the far distance, the trooping of the colors yearly takes place, and here, when Old Rowley was King, the staid Evelyn was horrified at seeing the King talking familiarly to Mistress Eleanor Gwynn, of His Majesty's Theater, Drury Lane. Those were the days when Mistress Gwynn took London town by storm, by appearing in a straw hat as big as an ordinary cart wheel, and as wide as she was tall, about which and a great many other

seems to see the relief guard come down the Mall, with the drummers in their velvet caps and stiff gold tabards, thundering on the kettle-drums, slung across the white horses, and the trumpeters announcing their arrival by blasts on their silver trumpets. Today the Horse Guards and the Life Guards are at the war, as are the Grenadiers and the Coldstreams, the Scots Guards, and the Welsh and Irish Guards, many of whose homes, when they are in London, are the Wellington Barracks. And so the Americans passed through the great arch and across the courtyard into Whitehall beyond.

In Whitehall they were in, perhaps, the most historic street in all London. Right opposite them, across what is now Horse Guards Avenue, stood the old banqueting hall of Whitehall, and here, just where the cab rank stands today, was the stage where, in the days when the "Great Eliza" and the "wisest fool in Christendom" were on

as the regiment turned its back to the Abbey and the houses of Parliament, lay the courtyard of the Admiralty, the courtyard so familiar to those wonderful old Georgian admirals, the "Boscawen Un," "Foul-weather Jack," and "Old Dreadnaught"; Howe of the famous "first of June"; Rodney, the man who first broke the line; Hawke, who drove the French in the teeth of a winter's gale, with the surf breaking on the lee bow, into Quiberon Bay; and the greatest seaman of all time, Horatio Nelson.

Beyond the Admiralty at Spring Gardens, once the garden of Whitehall Palace, where a hidden contrivance in the grass suddenly set a fountain in motion when trodden on, the Americans came again upon the Admiralty, the northern wing of which sweeps round behind the adjacent houses until it spans the eastern end of the Mall with the Admiralty Arch. From the Admiralty Arch to Buckingham Palace is a long straight road, known as the Mall. All along the southern side stretches St. James's Park, whilst, on the north, lie first, the tall raised terraces of Carlton House Terrace, and then, in turn, Marlborough House, St. James's Palace, Clarence House, and, finally, Stafford House, once the home of the Dukes of Sutherland, and now the London Museum. Beyond that the Green Park sweeps away to Piccadilly on the north. In Carlton House Terrace are the houses of Mr. Balfour and Lord Curzon, whilst across the way, on the grass plots under the Admiralty windows, is the statue of Captain Cook, the discoverer of Australia. When the later Tudors broke up the deer park of King Henry, and the Stewarts ruled in their stead, the famous Le Notre the great landscape gardener of le Grand Monarque, and the planner of the gardens of Versailles, was called in to convert the meadows into a park. Henry had built the first part of the present beautiful old red brick Palace of St. James's, and all along the road, from what is now Trafalgar Square to Buck-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The War Office, from St. James's Park

the Palace the column moved until, reaching Piccadilly at the top, it swung again to the left, and bore westward along the northern railings of the Green Park, with the clubs still continuing along the northern side. Here it passed Devonshire House, the London residence of the Duke of Devonshire, the present Viceroy of Canada, now given up to war work. It was just here that nearly two centuries ago an unknown highwayman stopped a coach, and escaped by galloping up Bolton Street, and riding his horse down the stone steps that led into the narrow paved alley, which runs between the high walls of the gardens of Devonshire House and Lansdowne House. George Grenville, sitting at dinner, in his house in Bolton Street heard the hue and cry as the Bow Street runners galloped after the daring robber. Having lost him,

western garden wall of Buckingham Palace, with the big private houses of Grosvenor Place all along its right, just behind them lies Belgrave Square, perhaps the most fashionable square today in London. But, in the early days of Queen Victoria, Macaulay tells how a friend of his, deserting Portman Square to go and live there, was given notice by all his servants out of horror of being taken so far out of town, and marooned. At the southern end of the garden wall the troops bent once more to the left, and passed along Buckingham Palace Road, leaving the entrance to the royal stables on the left, and keeping the hotels and shops on their right. From here until St. James's Park and the Birdcage Walk were again reached, they skirted the Palace wall, reemerging at last in the gateway between the Wellington Barracks and Buckingham Palace.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The wide approach to Buckingham Palace, from The Mall



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The sturdy red brick front of old St. James's Palace

THE HOME FORUM

Progressive Revelation

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MRS. EDDY, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 127 of Science and Health: "Christian Science reveals God, not as the author of sin, sickness, and death, but as divine Principle, Supreme Being, Mind, exempt from all evil." Such is the revelation which divine Science gives to mankind; but the full understanding of its meaning does not come to the human consciousness in a day; the truth first dawns upon thought, and then the light spreads, becoming clearer and clearer, until ultimately the great facts of being will be seen to be the only real facts, and the experiences of material sense to be "such stuff as dreams are made on," shadowy beliefs of the carnal or mortal mind. Mrs. Eddy's experience was similar to that of every other who begins to perceive the significance of the truth of the allness of God. After referring to her discovery of Christian Science on page 109 of Science and Health, she adds: "The revelation of Truth in the understanding came to me gradually and apparently through divine power."

It should be apparent that each human being must make a beginning in the knowing of God for himself. It is quite true to say that to know God is to know God. It is quite correct to say that the man who is gentle and kindly in his relations with his fellow men, clean in his habits and pure in his thoughts, not given to thinking evil of those with whom he may be brought into contact, is closer to Principle than one who associates himself with evil desires and practices. A man, in so far as he is pure and single-minded, is reflecting divine Principle; or, in other words, God is being revealed in a degree to him. But it is a great help to perceive the revelation of God as something definite, concrete, tangible, a great aid to be taught to know Him scientifically, because it is through accurate or scientific knowledge of God that the errors of the human mind are exposed and thus made ready for destruction. Christian Science is making God known to mankind

simply and without reservation, and in doing so it is exposing the fallacies which the so-called mind of the human race holds and which are the direct cause of every one of its sufferings.

Christian Science, then, teaches that God is Supreme Being, Mind, divine Principle. It does not teach that God is supreme over other beings apart from Himself, but that He is the infinite One, and that no being has any real existence apart from Him. Thus, true existence is explained in terms of God. What a revelation is this even taken by itself! Think how it strikes at the generally accepted beliefs of the world. There is only one Supreme Being, there is only one Mind, there is only one divine Principle! The statement is like a thunderbolt hurled among the materialistic theories of mankind. For example, since there is but one Mind, there does not exist a finite mind as a real entity. And here is just where divine revelation touches great issues. It forces mankind to come to an understanding of man as he is known to God. One can readily see how this understanding of man will result from gradual growth, for it means the shedding of the false beliefs about man, as the true understanding of the spiritual or real man is gained. Take one or two aspects which the revelation of God gives of the real man. It shows that he is spiritual, that he is not separate from divine Mind, that he must therefore be altogether governed by perfect Mind, and that this divine government of man is not intermittent but continuous and constant.

The revelation of God in its significance grows in every direction. God is perfect, divine Principle. All that Principle causes is good. God has therefore not created sin, sickness, and death. What are these, then? These phenomena of which divine Principle is not the cause? Is not the admission that God is not the cause of evil tantamount to saying that sin, sickness, and death are unreal? Can these be anything more than false beliefs of the human mind, false beliefs of that supposititious mind which believes

itself to be separate from God, the one Mind? Can one place any limit, then, to the change which this teaching must produce on the lives of human beings? The average man at present thinks when he is intent on contemplating them, that there can be nothing more real than evil and disease. And what is he doing? He is simply giving evil all the fictitious presence and power it ever possessed and helping to propagate the very conditions from which he gladly would be freed.

The life of Jesus of Nazareth exemplified the progressive nature of revelation. From his earliest days he was aware of the allness of God and of man's entire dependence upon God; but it was as his perception of the great truths of being became clearer, more perfectly defined, that he obtained, increasingly, dominion over the material senses, thereby healing sickness and sin and overcoming death, until he finally and entirely overcame the belief in a material body, or a material selfhood, at the time of what is called the ascension. "Divine Truth, Life, and Love gave Jesus authority over sin, sickness, and death. His mission was to reveal the Science of celestial being, to prove what God is and what He does for man." (Science and Health, p. 26.)

To progress in the knowledge of God, men must be faithful to what they already know of Truth. As they put their knowledge into practice, they render themselves receptive of fuller revelation. Is it not always so? The child advances in the knowledge of any subject from its rudiments step by step. The scholar increases his store of learning just as he assimilates what he has already received. And progress in the knowledge of God goes on as a man is obedient to his spiritual understanding, as he puts into practice what he knows of divine Principle.

The Straying Ships

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Far from the wharves of home these hulls have strayed;
Wind jammer with the swifter steam arrayed,
Called from the ends of earth by golden trade.

Here rides a battered freighter from the Type,
Her side plates rusty with the washing brine,
Stained by a dozen trips across the Line.

A port within the Arctic Circle's sweep,
Welcomes that barkentine as cargoed deep,
Along the Baltic shores they watch her creep.

Deep in the shadow of a warehouse lies,
A steamer from the Levant; eastern eyes
Will glow when in the Bosphorus she arrives.

Out from a surging prow the waters ran,
And looking at the taffrail we could scan
The streaming rising sun of old Japan.

Thomas Nelson Page, writing of Robert E. Lee's presidency of Washington College, says: "He changed the college, as if by an enchanter's wand, from a mere academy with but forty students and less than a half-dozen professors, to a great institution of learning. He instituted or extended the honor system—that southern system which reckons the establishment of character informed with culture to be at once the basis and end of all education. Students flocked there from all over the South. He knew them all, and, what is more, followed them all in their work. He was as prompt at chapel as the chaplains; as interested in the classes as the professors and certainly more than the students. The standard he ever held up was that of duty."

"One of his pleasures was the planting of trees, and the beautiful trees about the institution today are a part of the legacy he left. "His old soldiers, often at great sacrifice, sent their sons to be under his direction, and to learn at his feet the stern lesson of duty. But it was he who made the college worthy of their confidence. He elevated the standards, broadened the scope, called about him the most accomplished professors to be found and inspired them with new enthusiasm. No principle was too abstruse for him to grasp, no detail too small for him to examine. He familiarized himself alike with the methods employed at the best institutions, and with the conduct and standing of every student at his own."

"An educational official has stated that of a number of college presidents to whom he addressed an inquiry relating to educational matters, General Lee was the only one who took the trouble to send him an answer. He who had commanded armies, 'the lowliest duties on himself did lay.' He audited every account; he presided at every faculty meeting; he studied and signed every report."

"In fact, the chief stimulus to the students was the knowledge that General Lee was familiar with every student's standing, and, to some extent, with every man's conduct. An invitation to visit him in his office was the most dreaded event in a student's life, though the actual interview was always softened by a noble courtesy



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Triumphal Arch of Alfonso of Aragon, Naples, Italy

Here is the fount and center of the sovereignty of Naples, the home of all its kings since Manfred, the Palace of Anjou and Aragon. In these walls their secrets were deposited, and some to this day remain open to the curious. . . . The castle has two courtyards. The

portal leading from the outer to the inner is dignified by what is probably the finest piece of building now left in Naples, the triumphal arch erected by Alfonso of Aragon—first of the two kings who bore that name—to celebrate his conquest of the city and the downfall of the last adherents of

the old House of Anjou. "Pious, merciful, unconquered": such were the terms in which his character was described upon the arch beneath which he rode in and out in triumph. Mercy was an attribute uncommon in his family; of that all men can judge unto this day. Piety is estimated differently from age to age. In monarchs, at least of medieval times, it was a virtue of outward observance, and in this Alfonso did, perhaps, excel. As for the third merit which he claimed, it is not on record that anybody tried to conquer him, except the barons of the kingdom, who were suppressed with ruthless cruelty. . . .

The curved roadway of Santa Lucia mounts the hill on which the kings of Anjou, having resolved to take up their residence in Naples rather than in Palermo, which was the former capital of the Two Sicilies, built their new castle—Castel Nuovo. This eminence lay outside the city then. Centuries later the town had not absorbed it, and the castle on the knoll remained surrounded by vineyards and the palaces of those princes who were entitled to dwell in the immediate neighborhood of the King. Eastwards lay the city, much as one may see it now, filling the hollow of the coast and stretching some way up the hill. The royal palace which stands upon the right, hiding the front of the Castel Nuovo, is of course a modern building. . . . It has no special interest, and I go on, therefore, round the corner of the piazza, past the little garden of the palace and the colonnade of the San Carlo Theater, till I reach the Piazza del Municipio, where a gateway in the long wall admits to the castle precinct. . . .

The archway is chiefly the work of Pietro di Martino di Milan, though it is said that Giuliano da Majano also labored on it, if not others also. It possesses a noble pair of bronze doors of even greater interest than the archway; for not only is their workmanship extremely fine, but the figures possess the interest of portraiture.—Arthur H. Norway, in "Naples, Past and Present."

A White Iris

Tall and clothed in samite,
Chaste and pure,
In smooth armor—
Your head held high
In his helmet
Of silver:
Jeanne d'Arc riding
Among the sword blades!
Has spring for you
Wrought visions,
As it did for her
In a garden?

—Pauline B. Barrington.

A Seaside Villa in the First Century

Between the walls that bear the names of the Sirens and the rocks burdened with Tyrrhenian Minerva's temple, stands a lofty mansion that looks out upon the Bay of Puteoli. The sheltered waters of the crescent bay, break a passage through the arch of cliff on either hand. From the land a rivulet of fresh water flows to meet the brine. From the shore, along the long counterscarps of cliff, the colonnade makes its way, worthy of a city. The long platform dominates the rough rocks. Where once was blinding dust and dazzling sunshine—a wild, unlovely track—it is now a joy to pass.

One hall looks out upon the sunrise and the fresh beams of Phoebus; another keeps him back at the setting and will not suffer the afterglow to pass. Here are rooms that resound with the voices of the sea; here are others that refuse to know the thunderous surges, but rather the silence of the land. What need to tell of statues fashioned long since in wax and bronze? . . . Busts of great captains and wise men of old fill the villa.

Why should I rehearse the countless roof tops and the ever-changing view? Each has a charm of its own; every chamber window has its own view of the sea.

There is one hall that quite outshines them all; the one that straight across the sea presents to thee Parthenope. Therein are marbles chosen from the heart of the quarries in Greece: green marbles from Laconia and yellow from Numidia. Here are the Caryatian pillars that delight to face seaward. These all front and greet the towers of Naples. A blessing on the fancy that prefers the Greek, that makes a Grecian land thy home!—Statius. (Slater's Translation.)

In Mesa Land

In Mesa Land, the sand dunes stretch afar,
The rattler lurks unhindered in the sun,
And there are battlements that hint of war
And in the gorges sullen rivers run.
Ay, there are battlements, from whose high walls,
A Front de Boeuf might send his challenge down;
But silence reigns, and no portcullis falls—
Unbroken is the desert's somber frown.

In Mesa Land the cloud-ships 'gainst the blue
Are white as any sail viewed from the strand,
And all the peace of years envelops you
In Mesa Land.

—Arthur Chapman.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1918

EDITORIALS

The President Calls on Mr. Hughes

THE President has done the right thing in the right way. In other words he has determined that the aircraft scandal shall be probed to the bottom, and that the probing shall take a form which shall place it beyond the power of anyone to insinuate that nothing but a coat of white-wash has been applied to those concerned. With this end in view Mr. Wilson has applied to former Justice Charles E. Hughes, his recent opponent in the presidential contest, and has asked him to sit with the Attorney-General, Mr. Gregory, in an investigation of all the charges which have been brought against the aircraft section of the War Department.

In one particular only would it be possible to take exception to the President's letter. It is that he seems to lay almost undue stress on what might be termed the criminal side of the examination. Now the criminal side is extremely important, but it is not necessarily the most important part of the inquiry. The important thing, above all, to the country is to discover the truth about the aircraft board. That is to say, to have it made perfectly clear what that board has done, under the direction of the Secretary of War, during the past year, to fulfill, not merely the expectations of the public, but the purpose for which it was instituted. It has been said, for instance, that the Anglo-French air forces had been brought to such a pitch of perfection that it would have been almost impossible for Germany to have made her last offensive, or to be carrying on a successful campaign today, if they had been augmented by a sufficiency of aircraft from the United States. It is known, on the authority of the British Air Service, that, in the first battle of the Somme, the Germans experienced an absolute Sedan in the air. They could neither pass the British lines, nor could they show in the air within ten miles of their own front. Later the combined bombing of German military towns, with a view of destroying their railway communications and their munition plants, was brought to such perfection that not only was Rheinland in something of a panic, but the Leipzigerstrasse itself was seriously concerned for the future. The arrival of some thousands of airplanes from the United States, at such a moment, would have made, it has been maintained, the preparations for the late drive difficult, to say the least of it, if not impossible. But the utter absence of airplanes for General Pershing's forces enabled the Germans to live through the critical period, with the result known.

Now the worst of political drums and alarms of this description is that they raise an uneasiness and a feeling of dissatisfaction which is often quite out of proportion to the truth in them, even if such truth exists. The whole of the stories which have been floating about the country for the last few weeks may be utterly untrue, but they have received such support, from the recent inquiry in the Senate, as to have lifted them completely out of the realm of rumor, and to have endowed them with at least a considerable amount of validity. What the country wants to know, therefore, is surely something very simple. It is, Has the War Department, under the direction of Mr. Baker, fallen short, not necessarily criminally but even through incompetence, of the great charge which was delivered to it, when the colossal appropriation for the aircraft board was voted, and when the tremendous necessity for dispatch was impressed upon it? If the Secretary of War and the aircraft board have failed as egregiously as has been maintained, it is the duty of the President to see that the future of that service is entrusted to those in whom the country can have confidence, and this quite without reference, as it is necessary to insist, to the fact whether the failure has been due to negligence or to graft, to incompetency or to treason.

If, on the other hand, the conclusions reached in the Senate inquiry are unjust to Mr. Baker and to the War Department, it is not only right, it is positively imperative that they should be immediately and finally protected against any indiscriminate and malicious criticism. What, then, the public of the United States desires to learn is whether the air department, with practically a billion dollars at its command, has really wasted an entire year, with the result that it has accomplished nothing, or whether, as Mr. Baker maintains, the hidden hand has once more been at work, smirching reputations and disseminating uneasiness and fear throughout the country. It is certainly important to know whether, if the failure is as complete as has been represented, it has been caused by sheer negligence and incompetency, or by graft and treason. But the cause, in a way, can be taken care of hereafter. It is the effect which requires immediate attention in order that the effect may be remedied. The whole world knows, of course, that effect is the result of cause, but in a crisis like the present one, if the country is assured that the effect has been such as is represented, it may be trusted to take steps to uproot the local cause by the establishment of a new control and executive of the War Department.

It is to examine all these charges that the President has called for Mr. Hughes' assistance, and the country will understand and appreciate the straightforwardness of Mr. Wilson's dealing. It would have been impossible to name any person, for the purpose intended, who would bring to the task a greater security of public respect than the ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Without casting any reflection whatever on the fairness of Mr. Gregory, and it would be improper and indecent to do so, it would have been impossible for the public to feel that he could look with absolutely disinterested eyes on the question submitted to him. He might have been as far beyond suspicion as Caesar's wife, he might be able to steel himself, so as to be as adamant to anything but justice, as the Roman

father, Horatius. He might be as just as Aristides, or he might be as unassailable as Judge Gascoigne, that would not necessarily save him from criticism, or his decision from question. But his association with Mr. Hughes will do this, and no matter what the decision may be, it will be received, there can scarcely be a doubt, as final by the public.

Mr. Hughes is not the man to be satisfied with half powers or with a limited purview. His ability to carry through just such an inquiry was proved by his examination of the great insurance irregularities in the State of New York. He pursued those inquiries with tireless energy, with the most comprehensive grasp, and with a pitiless regard for truth, and the result was one of the most luminous reports ever issued. It is because every one is convinced that he will bring the same qualities to the present inquiry, that there will be deep satisfaction in the country with the President's decision. At the same time there is a duty imposed upon the country, as well as upon the investigators. It is a duty alluded to in the first editorial in this paper which dealt with the subject. It is the duty of not forming precipitate conclusions, and of not allowing prejudice to weight those conclusions. In short, of awaiting the report of Mr. Gregory and Mr. Hughes with the same open-mindedness with which they will make the investigation. One other thing alone is necessary to sustain all this confidence. It is that there shall be no single moment of unnecessary delay.

L'Affaire du Bonnet-Rouge

L'AFFAIRE BOLO has been succeeded by L'Affaire du Bonnet-Rouge, and as the curtain is rung down on each act it is what has become known as the Paris Plot, the more the world begins to learn of that curious international octopus, whose mission in life seems to have been forestalled by the ready wit of Othello's ancient in the words, "Put money in thy purse." Some time ago an ingenious editor, viewing Boloism, or whatever anybody may like to call it, in its true focus, put together an interesting little document in the shape of a "Who's Who" of the Espionage drama. Such a document, it must be admitted, requires constant editing, for fresh culprits keep appearing on the scene as Captain Bouchardon continues patiently examining the dossiers which are almost daily presented to him. For instance, the first edition did not contain the names of M. Joucla or M. Vercasson, both of whom have been dealt with in the last findings of the judges of the Third Court-Martial, in Paris, MM. Joucla and Vercasson having, indeed, come more recently into the limelight in connection with several others whose fate is as yet undecided. But what is interesting is to find that whether a man is a politician or a journalist, a commercial traveler or a dealer in antiques, a financier or even the ruler of a state, one and all may be drawn by the golden magnet within dangerous proximity to the blank wall in the fortress of Vincennes. Paul Bolo went that way a week or two ago, and now M. Duval, manager of Le Bonnet-Rouge, has his face set in the same direction, whilst his various six associates have received sentences of from two to ten years' imprisonment.

Le Bonnet-Rouge was an evening paper, published in Paris, in the interests of pacifism? Its editor was a certain Almereyda, alias Vigo, an anarchist, who had been convicted of theft and anti-militarism; its manager was Duval, whilst among the members of its staff were some of Duval's fellow defendants in the recent trial, Marion, his assistant manager, Landau and Joucla, both reporters. Early last year the pronounced defeatist policy of the paper, accentuated by its open criticism of the British and French leaders, caused the police to make inquiries concerning it. As a result of this, the editor was arrested and sent to the infirmary of the prison at Fresnes. Here a few days later he was found strangled by a bootlace. The doctors at first were inclined to believe that he had been murdered, but they afterward changed their verdict to one of suicide, but the mystery has never been cleared up. Meanwhile M. Daudet, the son of the famous novelist, had entered into the fray by publicly accusing M. Malvy, who during the early years of the war was Ministre de l'Intérieur, of treason. As a result of this, M. Malvy was compelled to resign his portfolio, an act which brought about the fall of the Ribot ministry. M. Malvy, it was proved, had actually been subsidizing the paper. His own explanation of this is that he did so in order to quiet the anarchistic element in the capital. In other words, that he permitted himself to be blackmailed by the anti-militarist element. In consequence, however, of M. Daudet's charges, and the revelations which followed, he was arrested and is now awaiting the trial he has demanded.

The next person on whom the suspicions of the police fell was M. Duval, the manager. M. Duval's visits to Switzerland attracted their attention. One afternoon, therefore, he was stopped on the French frontier, searched, and found to have in his possession a check for 164,000 francs, drawn to the order of a Mannheim bank. This ended in M. Duval eventually finding himself awaiting trial on the charge of communicating with the enemy, and it is this charge which has lately been heard by the Third Court-Martial, which has returned a verdict of guilty. Now had the whole matter centered round two such men as Almereyda and Duval, little attention would have been paid to what would have been regarded as a somewhat sordid effort to make money, even by treason, out of the war. The real interest of the trial centers in the relation of M. Malvy to Le Bonnet-Rouge, for it is denied by the prosecution that the Minister's whole connection with the paper was confined to the episode of the subsidy. The charge is that he was mixed up with the paper in other ways, and that his intermediary was M. Leymarie, director of the secret police under the control of the Ministre de l'Intérieur.

It is this M. Leymarie who has been sentenced by the court-martial to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 1000 francs for his dealings with Duval, it having been shown that at the time of the latter's arrest at the frontier he owed his release, as well as the return of the check he was in possession of, to M. Leymarie's orders. M.

Leymarie, who was overcome by the sentence passed upon him, insists that he has been guilty of nothing worse than bad judgment. The court, however, was unanimous in convicting him, and it is his conviction which has proved the most interesting episode in the recent court-martial, not because of his own position in the country but because of his relation to M. Malvy. As a result of this, Paris is asking itself what will be the effect of the finding of the court-martial when M. Malvy himself is brought to trial.

This, then, is the story of l'Affaire du Bonnet-Rouge, but the most important acts of the great drama have still to come, when M. Malvy, M. Humbert, and M. Caillaux himself appear before the judges.

James Gordon Bennett

AT DIFFERENT stages of his career, the only son and namesake of the founder of The New York Herald was known as "Young Jim," the "Younger Bennett," and James Gordon Bennett. The elder Bennett was a thrifty, hard-fisted, temperate, industrious Scotsman, who put all his thought, energy, and intelligence into the building up of his newspaper. He realized that he must compete with editors native to the country, long on the ground, and claiming, in a measure, an inherited right to mold public opinion.

The Herald was a four-page sheet, lacking in the dignity of the journalism of the period, both in appearance and in tone, and was regarded by the larger and older dailies, when noticed at all, with undisguised disdain. Its editor did not introduce personal journalism into America, as so often has been asserted; that school of editorial expression had long before his time taken root in the South and West, and was far from being unknown in the North and East, but the elder Bennett reduced it to a system and an art. He peppered his disdainful contemporaries; he pricked them; he touched them in their "weak places," he "got under" their stocks and high standing collars; he "made them sit up and take notice"; he compelled their recognition.

By catering more unremittingly, more energetically, and more scrupulously than they to the public interest in the printing press, by serving the mass rather than the class; by going after news which the other newspapers ignored or neglected and pursuing it to a successful issue, by putting back into the enterprise every dollar it earned during a number of years, save such an allowance as enabled its proprietor and editor to live modestly, the paper was made to forge ahead, leaving, in a few years, some of its most contemptuous neighbors far behind in the race. It is a tradition that James Gordon Bennett started the Herald with \$100; it is a fact that he left to his son and his daughter a fortune running well into the millions of dollars.

The elder Bennett occupied a very prominent place in the public affairs of the country. It could not have been said at any time that he was popular, or that his newspaper was a favorite. The best that would have been said for the one was that he was able and fearless; for the other, that it was as independent, and frequently as whimsical, as its owner. One of the greatest assets of the Herald for years was the uncertainty of its attitude toward any given important public question. When great interests were not actually imperiled by such a course, it could usually be depended on to go contrary to public expectation. From a business point of view, the mistakes made by the elder Bennett seemed to count to his advantage. He might lose in a great contest, but he had stood alone and profited by the advertising he received in consequence of the novelty or eccentricity of his course.

"Young Jim," in his father's time, was not much given to serious things. He received some private schooling in New York, and, for further education, was sent abroad, where he fell into Continental ways, became familiar with the French language and with Parisian customs, and, returning to the States, was given leadership of a smart social set; played polo, and played it well, became a patron of athletic sports, and, so far as surface indications went, evinced little or no interest in the great responsibilities which everybody, excepting himself, apparently, could see were in store for him.

But behind the scenes, while his father was still at the helm, he was getting a grasp on the affairs of the establishment. It was he who started the Evening Telegram, as an afternoon edition of the Herald. When, one day, the full responsibilities of control came to him, he took them in hand, not, perhaps, as any other man in a million would have done, but after a fashion that soon came to be recognized as characteristic.

While playing polo, yachting, and keeping up with or ahead of the smart set with which he was identified, he reorganized the Herald force on more advanced lines, increased its expenditures, extended its correspondence; got shipping news from almost every port on earth; entered the Herald as a competitor for every great event, national and international; was seen seldom about the office; as a result of an unfortunate social episode was soon seen less, then not at all, but never dropped the reins of management for an hour. Where he was, there was the directorship of the Herald. He edited by cable. He was in constant touch with every important detail of the daily routine of the Herald office throughout all the years of his voluntary exile.

His mother was an Irishwoman, and when Ireland was in distress he headed a subscription with a contribution of \$100,000, a munificent amount at the time; yet he was an opponent of Home Rule for years. In collaboration with The Daily Telegraph of London, he sent Henry M. Stanley into darkest Africa. He built an Arctic exploration ship, named it after his sister, Jeanette, equipped it completely and turned it over to the De Long expedition. Meanwhile he founded and maintained the Paris Edition of the Herald, and essayed, unsuccessfully, to establish a similar publication in London.

Much might be said in criticism of both of the Bennetts, and against certain of their newspaper methods, but it would be very questionable whether such utterances would now serve a good purpose. The Herald is

today, as it always has been, individual among newspapers. It has done some very creditable things. In journalistic enterprise its example has often been an incentive and an inspiration to the American press.

If there were nothing else to be said for the younger Bennett, his unselfish and constant devotion, personally and professionally, to the allied cause, especially the unbounded generosity of his friendship for France, expressed in proportion as she suffered and sorrowed, should, and will, count highly to his credit.

Notes and Comments

WHEN, a year or so ago, a great deal was being said with regard to the erection, in London, of George Grey Barnard's statue of Abraham Lincoln, and when the greater part of all that was said was decidedly adverse to acceptance of that work, it was frequently suggested that, in deference to American sentiment, another and an approved sculptured likeness of the great President should be substituted, preferably a replica of Saint Gaudens' masterpiece in Lincoln Park, Chicago. Recently an item found circulation in the press, and some credence, which set forth that, as a result of a conference between Mrs. Saint Gaudens and Charles L. Hutchinson, president of the Art Institute of Chicago, the famous statue itself would be sent to the British capital. Questioned as to the accuracy of this statement, Mr. Hutchinson informs The Christian Science Monitor, in substance, that nothing on earth could persuade Chicago to part with the original of this art treasure. The story on its face appeared absurd, but it is as well to have it so completely disposed of, for Mr. Hutchinson speaks with authority.

EVEN if the spirit of fraternity and the impulse of courtesy toward Britain, now felt as strongly in Chicago as elsewhere in the United States, should prompt the bestowal of such a gift, it is hardly conceivable that London's regard for the fitness of things would countenance the act. For London recognizes too clearly that in Chicago this splendid portrait of Lincoln, as Illinois knew and loved him, is in its proper atmosphere and most fitting setting. It will be noted that Mr. Hutchinson's remarks referred specifically to the original statue. Now, if London would accept the finest replica of the Saint Gaudens statue that the open heart and the open purse of Chicago could provide, why, doubtless London has only to intimate as much, and there will be no occasion for erecting, in the English capital, a statue of the Great Emancipator that will call either for an explanatory or an apologetic tablet.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY observant American citizen, having noticed the frequent recurrence of the word "meanwhile" in the discussion of subjects relating to war preparations in Washington, and having noticed also that, as a rule, "meanwhile" was intended to express the interval between the present and the time when his nation would be ready to do the things which it said it would do, planned to do, and sincerely intended to do, proposes that every effort possible shall be made to abridge this interval by minimizing the "meanwhile." An excellent idea. Seriously, the meanwhile has been stretched altogether too far in the United States of late.

THIS is not the first time that Paris has seen her occupied schools and churches laid low by the German artillery. In 1871, however, she made protest, under the law of nations, that such establishments were under the protection of international humanity. General Moltke replied that the distance was responsible for the great suffering among noncombatants. He added grimly that as the batteries drew nearer the gunners could be "more discriminate in their aim." The Crown Prince Frederick is said to have been delighted with what he considered a very clever retort to an absurd protest. This time Paris has made no appeal to humanitarianism; she knows her enemy. But she is taking good care that the guns shall draw no nearer in order to perfect their aim, and she has given the world ample proof that the enemy has failed to damage what was undoubtedly his secret target: her courage and faith in victory.

IN ORDER to provide a throne for Duke Adolph Frederick of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, uncle of the Crown Princess of Germany, a monarchy, and an autocratic monarchy at that, is to be created in democratic Finland. The Kaiser is, evidently, keeping a sharp lookout for posts for the Potsdamers, but he must realize that such as that which Finland seems to offer can be only tentative at best. There is likely to be as great a scurrying homeward of Hohenzollern family connections, after this war, as there was of Bonaparte family connections something over one hundred years ago.

GERMANS are said to be buying British and American money at every opportunity. Either kind comes high, measured in marks, but prudent sons of the Fatherland feel that either is worth a handsome premium. It must be rather difficult for the German, with a pocketful of depreciated paper currency, to reconcile his situation with the Kaiser's latest bombastic statement concerning the effect of recent military "successes" on German commercial development.

THE irony of it! It is said that in Washington, this spring, are to be seen masses of blue fleur-de-lis, the national flower of France, flaunting themselves in front of the former German Embassy! The chronicler of this interesting fact describes his "find" as "a gorgeous hedge of blue flags." No one seems to know how the flowers got there. They were planted several years ago, and it is to be presumed that if ever the Embassy had a gardener he would have been too "echt Deutsch" to have tolerated so un-German a flower directly under his august master's "high-wellborn" nose. However, the planting may have been a piece of political camouflage intended, like the "planting" of Prince Lichnowsky in the London Embassy, to allay all suspicions until The Day had arrived!